MAINE FARMER.

AGRICULTURE. MECHANIC ARTS. LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

VOL. XXXIII. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1865. NO. 16.

Maine Farmer.

N. T. TRUE, S. L. BOARDMAN, } Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

Location of the State Industrial School.

The benefits to be derived from the school founded in accordance with the provisions of the National grant "for promoting the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes," are to be shared alike by the poor and the rich, and by persons of all denominations and opinions; in short, it is to be the People's College, giving those in one part of the State the same advantages that those in another part receive. Hence, all should contribute something towards its establishment and maintenance, and a feeling of local pride or prejudice should not be allowed. It is for the equal good of all parts of the State, therefore all should have an equal interest in its success.

The question of its location is one which has received some attention, and been somewhat discussed by its friends and the press. The Trustees will ere long, undoubtedly, issue proposals for its location at such a point, other things being equal, as will contribute the largest amount for buildings, or for a farm and buildings together. The most valuable offer yet made, is that of B. F. Nourse, Esq., of Boston, who offers his farm with all its improvements and appurtenances, for the use of the school. This farm is situated in Orrington, near Bangor, and the offer is a most liberal one. The necessary buildings, however, are wanting upon the farm, and for their erection a sum of from $40,000 to $50,000 is required. This sum will undoubtedly be raised, but whether it will be the best disposition to make of it, remains to be seen. Cannot another plan be put in operation which will be equally as satisfactory to the people of the State and productive of as much good at really less expense, than to erect buildings upon the Nourse farm?

It is well known to most of our citizens that within a few miles of this city there is a very large farm with all the necessary outbuildings, and a large and elegant first class summer hotel, known as the "Togus Springs House"—now unoccupied, it being the property of the heirs of Horace Beale, Esq, lately deceased. The estate comprises about one thousand acres of land, embracing a large variety of soil, one hundred acres of which is under a high state of improvement, and much of it underdrained. The house is thoroughly and elegantly furnished, and a large part of the furniture could be re-sold for more than its original cost. This establishment, which would afford ample accommodations for all the wants of the school, both in regard to buildings and land, we understand is for sale, and can be purchased entire upon very reasonable terms. Shall not a subscription be started for the purpose of purchasing this farm and hotel for the location of the Maine Industrial School? A sum which would be required to erect buildings upon the Nourse farm, would be nearly sufficient to purchase the entire property of the "Togus House," which, in addition to many other advantages not at present to be mentioned, would comprise this, that the buildings are all built ready for occupation (with, perhaps, a very few slight alterations) it would, therefore, be ready for early occupation, and a considerable amount of furniture that would not be needed could be sold. People of Maine, people of Kennebec county, think of this matter! Think of the benefits to be derived from having the school in this vicinity, of the advantages obtained with the Togus farm and buildings all thoroughly completed and ready for the use of the institution! We submit the matter for your consideration, ask you to ponder the subject well, and let your well considered conclusions guide your action.

Sawing Wood.

The matter of sawing wood for the fire is rather serious to one who has but little help. Formerly men could cut wood because they seemed to have nothing else to do. In many places wood is sawed by horse power; but the labor of moving a heavy horse power to every man's door, prevents this from being as cheap as is desirable, though ten cords a day will soon clear out most men's wood piles. We have thought that mechanics might invent something a little lighter and less expensive, for this purpose. We have light and elegant machines for doing most of our farm work, and we believe that an improvement will be made in this direction. But few men can cut wood as formerly, when our fathers spent so much time clearing their land. A brook running near a house may often be used to cut up the woodpile. We learn of a farmer in Oxford County, by whose door yard a brook had run for nearly twenty years, and he in common with others had cut and sawed his wood by hand. A year or two since, he fitted up a circular saw, and the water of his little stream now saws his wood, much to the envy of his less fortunate neighbors. We see no reason why horse or water power might not be so arranged, not only to saw the wood, but to wash the clothes and churn the butter. At any rate, we have often wished it might be so. Whoever will invent and present to us such a machine, never need to saw any more wood himself.

To Kennebec Horticulturists.

The spring is advancing, and one of the important questions is "Shall we have a horticultural and floricultural exhibition the coming season?" It may be early to introduce this question but we do it for this purpose: An act chartering the "Kennebec Horticultural Society" passed our Legislature the last session, and if that Society intends to hold an exhibition this autumn, it is time all who wish to become members and compete for premiums were informed of the fact that they may commence in season to prepare something for exhibition. We think it is high time the society was organized, that its plans and purposes may be made known, and that all who desire to do so may become members. A horticultural exhibition in this city could be got up which would compare favorably with those held by other local Societies in the State, and we think it would prove an attraction that would be appreciated and well patronized by our citizens. Let a move be made at an early day, for an interest will thus be acquired and success will be certain.

"The Holmes Library."

We acknowledge with great pleasure the receipt of the first subscription towards the "HOLMES LIBRARY OF THE MAINE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE," from John R. Arey, Esq., of Brigadier's Island, near Searsport, who is one of our most intelligent breeders and successful farmers. We copy below the letter in which his subscription is enclosed, and hope its publication will serve to awaken an interest in the matter, and that his suggestion that each subscriber to the *Farmer* give the sum of one dollar to the proposed object, will be carried into effect. If this were done, a sum amply sufficient to procure a noble library for the institution would be obtained; and while the farmers themselves would have a higher sense of ownership therein, it would forever keep in remembrance the memory and worth of the late Dr. HOLMES, than whom no man has labored so long and earnestly for the advancement of our agriculture and the welfare of the industrial classes. For ourselves we shall labor as much as consistent for the accomplishment of this purpose, and invite the assistance of our editorial brethren throughout the State in making the plan known to their readers and soliciting aid for its accomplishment. All subscriptions for this object shall be acknowledged in our columns. Mr. Arey writes:

"I have read with much interest, the discussions before the Board of Agriculture, and in the Legislature; also your editorials in regard to our Agricultural College, its location, &c. While the prospect brightened that it would be connected with Bowdoin, I felt that it would soon be numbered with the things that were, (for I would as soon think of connecting it with the Katahdin Iron Works, as with any sectarian institution,) and I think that is the sentiment of nearly all of the farmers of Maine. I have also read with much interest your article in this week's issue, proposing a subscription for the purpose of procuring a library for said College, and should, by all means, wish that it might be called the "*Holmes Library.*" In response to your proposal, I here inclose one dollar for that purpose, (not that one dollar is all I am ready or willing to pay,) but have started the sum thus low, that the greater number may contribute. I would here propose that each subscriber, to the *Maine Farmer*, contribute a like sum, for that purpose, thus aiding the College, and perpetuating the name of Dr. Holmes. It will then be the farmers' library in truth. I would also propose that the junior editor S. L. Boardman, be treasurer, for the time being. That this will be a success, I have no doubt if it receives the unceasing labors of the editorial staff of the *Farmer*, and that the labors now being put forth for the promotion of agriculture in Maine, may be crowned with success, is the prayer of your humble servant."

Transactions of New York State Agricultural Society.

Our thanks are due Hon. B. P. Johnson, Secretary, for copies of the transactions of the above named Society for the year 1863. The annual volumes of this Society's Transactions have long enjoyed the reputation of containing a larger amount of practical and scientific information than any State reports upon agriculture now published. Their reputation is not confined to this country alone—they are well known and highly prized by the most distinguished agriculturists of the old country—a country which boasts of its noblemen farmers and the patronage of royalty. The volume just issued—though somewhat late in its appearance—fully maintains the high character which has been acquired by previous volumes, and contains many valuable articles. We have not room to mention these in their regular order—indeed, it were needless, for the whole volume is packed full of information—but cannot forbear to mention, Dr. Fitch's Report on the Insects of New York, and a most valuable paper by Hon. T. C. Peters, on the "Agricultural and other resources of the State of New York." We have examined the latter with much interest and shall refer to it at another time.

Notes from our Copy Drawer.

A QUERY. One of our subscribers at Sebec, inquires for a remedy for cows leaking their milk. Will not some of our readers give the information if at their command.

CRIBBING IN HORSES. The following query comes from a subscriber at Bremen. We have so often given our opinion upon this matter that we prefer to let our correspondents speak:

"I have a six year old mare, sound, but much addicted to cribbing. If you, or any of your readers can divine any cause or remedy for it, please state it through the columns of the *Farmer*, and oblige."

CORN AND COB MEAL FOR HENS. A lady who always contrives to have plenty of eggs, says that the best food for hens, is a dough made of meal from corn and cobs ground together. Meal of corn alone, or clear corn, is apt to fatten the hens too much, while they do not, in order to be kept in good laying condition require such concentrated food.

BEST FEED CUTTER. One of our subscribers, an intelligent Scotchman and an enthusiastic cultivator—as most Scotchmen are—desires to be informed of the best hay and straw cutter, now in use. It is desirable that this information shall come from the personal knowledge of those who have used them rather than from parties interested in their manufacture or sale. Will not such respond?

KNOX COLTS. W. Cates of East Vassalboro', recently sold a four year old Knox colt for $450. We are also informed that Abraham Woodward, Esq., of Bangor, has refused an offer of $2000 for a three year old Knox colt, known as the "Seavey Colt," which won the first prize at the Waterville Horse Fair last autumn.

SHINGLES. One of our subscribers gives it as his opinion, that after the cedar is all used, hackmetac will be the best material for making shingles for roofs, and poplar next.

A GOOD COW. Carpenter Winslow of Manchester, has a cow that girths 6 feet 10 inches, and measures 8 feet from the roots of horns to her tail. Her weight is 1500 pounds.

LARGE GOOSE EGG. As you frequently chronicle the weight, size &c., of animals and their productions, I will give the weight of a goose egg which our goose has produced and inquire who can beat it—it weighed ten ounces. T.

Agricultural Publications.

Messrs. A. Williams & Co., send us their new catalogue of books upon agriculture, horticulture and rural subjects, which gives a complete lists of all the latest editions of the standard American and foreign works upon the above topics, and which they will supply on the most reasonable terms. Send for the catalogue. Their address is 100 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Reclaiming Meadow Lands.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In No. 10 of the *Farmer*, one of your corresdondents asks for information about clearing up a meadow, or bog, as he calls it, and making it productive; and as I have had some experience in this branch of agriculture, together with almost every other, from dropping pumpkin seeds, to converting the forest land into plowing and mowing fields, I will give you a few rough shod ideas, touching the above subject; and if they prove to be of any benefit to him or others, they are welcome to them.

When the land becomes dry enough to work on, everything should be cut on it, great and small, taking particular care to make as smooth a bottom as possible for the scythe. This is of much importance, as every farmer who has mowed on land full of stubs well knows. Do not hurry, but do the work thoroughly as far as you go, for the old adage is as true now as ever, that work once well done is better than twice ill done. The world moves comparatively slow, but it never has to turn over twice to make one revolution. If the larger growth is wanted for firewood, cut it sled length and pile it up by itself for that use; if for fencing, trim it out the whole length, and haul it where it will be wanted; otherwise, get rid of it the easiest way possible, by burning it with the rest of the stuff on the ground. Supposing the land now to be well cleared and ready for the new crop of grass, it only requires to be manured after the manner of Egypt, and you have a meadow not to be valued by dollars and cents. Do you ask how that can be done? I answer, just as it is done there; nature will carry on a coat of good manure and spread it over the ground for you every year, if you will only let her. In other words, all such grass land must be well irrigated in order to reap the full benefit from it; and where nature cannot do it sufficiently alone, she ought to have help. Your correspondent says nothing about a brook running through his meadow, but speaks of the remains of a beaver dam at the outlet, from which I infer there is a stream, from the fact that beavers never build dams where there is not running water, to my knowledge. In this respect, at least, they act much more wisely than many men who often *damn* on dry land. If the ground is level, or nearly so, and the dam in the right place, perhaps nothing more would be required than to repair it and put in a flume, in order to carry the water over the whole surface; but flow it well at any rate, if you can without incurring too much expense, as it will not only prevent the moss from spreading further, but will also kill and rot what has already accumulated, together with all the other worthless stuff; at the same time promoting the growth of the natural grasses to an extent which will pay you a hundred per cent. for all the time and money expended. At least, such has always been the result so far as my experience and observation have extended. In regard to the time when such land ought to be flowed, I will give it as my opinion that it is just before the ground closes in the fall, and remain so until vegitation begins to start in the spring.

But in order more fully to appreciate this business of irrigation, let us take a bird's eye view of Egypt, Joseph's great storehouse. It is well known that it seldom or never rains in this country, but is watered by the river Nile, which overflows its banks in August, and in September the country is mostly covered with water and so continues until the last of October, when the stream subsides and returns within its channel. This is caused by the periodical rains which fall in the spring around the head waters of the Nile. When the river returns within its banks, it leaves a thick slimy mud which its waters bring down and deposit on the land, thereby causing the country to be one of the most fertile on the earth. Thus we may see what irrigation will do, for were it not for the overflowing of the Nile as above described, it is certain that the whole land of Egypt would be nothing but a barren, sandy desert.

But few persons, it seems, have any idea of the vast amount of fertilizing matter, or sediment, which running streams take up and carry along with them. Manfredi, the great Italian hydrographer, calculated that the average quantity of sediment in all the running water on the earth, is about one part in 175; that is to say, in every 175 days the quantity of solid matter which passes down in running water, is equal to the whole bulk or volume of water discharged from every stream on the globe in one day, or twenty-four hours! This, then, accounts for the vast quantities of muck and alluvium which are found in almost every large basin or hollow on the earth; also for the fact that many ponds have been filled up, while many others are filling and will become dry land, providing the present state of the world continues a few thousand years longer.

In conclusion, let me say that I am truly glad the farmers in Maine are giving so much attention to clearing up grass land. The hay crop is certainly the most profitable of anything raised in New England, and, if Helper figured right, the most valuable crop raised in the United States. No one contends that meadow hay is nearly equal to English in quality; but if cut and cured when it ought to be, it would come nearer to it than farmers generally suppose. It used to be thought that if this kind of hay was cut before the frost killed it in the fall, that was time enough; but I am obliged to think somewlat differently. My idea is that it ought to be secured in a week after it is done growing, as it will then be sweet and tender, and if given to stock in winter according to to the suggestions of S. L. E., in No. 10 of the *Farmer*, you will find it to be a valuable kind of fodder, especially when English hay is thirty dollars per ton as it now is.

Yours truly, YANKEE FARMER.

March 21st 1865.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Remarkable Buck.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We had at this place yesterday, a fine exhibition of sheep. Some bucks of the fine wool Spanish breed were as good specimens I think as can be found anywhere, but the buck that "drew the crowd" was a Cotswold owned and exhibited by Mr. N. S. Marshall, of Paris. This buck was purchased in Canada about one year ago and for size, beauty, healthy appearance, symmetry of form, length and quantity of wool, is unsurpassed by anything of the kind ever exhibited in this State. He is four years old, sheared 18 pounds of wool last April;—measures four feet six inches in length; six feet one inch in girth, and weighs about 250 pounds. His wool is now eight inches in length.

Mr. M., was offered, and refused, six hundred dollars for him here. He says he has some ewes of the same breed and equally good. It will well pay any one to visit Mr. Marshall and see this magnificent buck. Yours &c., F.

Farmington, March 16, 1865.

For the Maine Farmer.

Snow Fall at Standish for ten Years.

I send you a copy of my snow record since Nov. 1855, which, if you think of any interest to your readers, your are at liberty to use. The measurement has been on the east bank of the Saco river.

Table showing the amount of snow, monthly, in inches since November 1st, 1855.

	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Total. ft. in.
1855	5½	13	30½	13	10½		6—1
1856	13½	12½	29½	9½	12½	4½	6—9½
1857	1	16	8½	15½	10½	10	5—1½
1858	12½	17½	33½	14½	13½	6	8—1
1859	15	33½	8	11½	10		6—6½
1860	½	22½	39	14	26	6	8—11½
1861	12½	17	27	34	19½	4½	9—6½
1862	6	18½	18½	12	43½	11½	9—1½
1863	1½	13½	15½	15½	13½	11½	5—10½
1864	8	31½	21½	20½			

Truly yours, JOHN H. DAVIS.

South Standish, March 13, 1865.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Fence that will Stop Sheep.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—If it would not be regarded as presumptuous by the farmers of the State, I would avail myself of this opportunity to say a word in your valuable journal, in relation to the construction of sheep fences. Within two years past, I have enclosed some two hundred acres of sheep pasture, dividing the same into six pastures. Several of these pastures were enclosed with stone wall—a fence, of course, not sufficient to stop sheep. In some cases I drove down cedar stakes on the pasture side of the wall, and nailed a single board from six to eight inches wide, to the stakes, a little higher up than the wall. In one instance, I used two narrow boards with a view to have one pasture, at least, that no sheep could leave unless by my permission. In both cases I was successful in confining my flocks within the bounds prescribed for them. The stakes should be set as perpendicular as possible without leaving so large a space between the board and the wall as to admit of the sheep crowding under the board and going out between it and the wall. This kind of fence, is, I am aware, quite common, I merely allude to it as a part of my own experience. It is sometimes impossible in early spring to obtain suitable boards, at any price. At one time I found myself in this situation, and had about two hundred rods of wall which I wished to put in a condition to stop my flocks. Near by were a plenty of poles from six to eight inches in diameter. I top-poled the wall, but knowing this would be insufficient I obtained a few bundles of common laths—cut them in three pieces and tacked the pieces upon the poles from eight to ten inches apart, so as to lean in to the pasture, an an angle of about forty-five degrees, placing two-thirds of the length of the lath pieces above the pole, the ends of the lath pieces toward the pasture, *pointing up* at about the angle above mentioned. These pieces might have been more firmly fastened by nailing, in addition, narrow strips of boards or common pickets, upon the lath pieces lengthwise the poles. If the poles are peeled, they will hold the nails many years.

On seeing this humble contrivance, one of your old farmers laughed heartily, calling it "boys' play." Neophyte as I was, I managed to survive the ridicule of my neighbor, and will now say that the fence stands well, not twenty of the lath pieces being lost. These pieces are, it is admitted, somewhat slender; but the true idea of a sheep fence is not necessarily to build one so strong as that nothing can move it, but such an one as no sheep will ever *attempt* to scale.

A word more. I have often heard farmers say that they could not get their neighbors to build their half of line fences suitable for stopping sheep; but you can compel them to build such fences as will admit of your adding the board or the lath pieces I have described. I need not tell an intelligent farmer that there is no comfort in raising sheep unless you can have a perfect sheep fence around every rod of your pasture. In fencing a pasture last year, I required one of my neighbors to re-build a few rods of line fence. He patched up the old one. His mowing field was separated from my pasture by it. After patching up the old fence, he said to me, "what do you care? It can't hurt you. If your sheep get into my field, I shall be the one injured." "Not *alone* injured," I replied, "for if they get into your field a few times, my flock will be demoralized and ruined." If you have a rod or a foot of poor fence upon your pasture, some one of your flock will surely find it, and that rod or foot, if not attended to effectually, will spoil your flock. But perhaps I have written too much already, and should not have obtruded myself upon your more experienced and intelligent readers.

Yours respectfully, E. K. SMART.

For the Maine Farmer.

Application of Manures.

MESSRS EDITORS:—This is, I am well aware, a time worn subject; nevertheless, it is of the utmost importance to the farmer, that he should know the most appropriate manner in which it may be done. Now, reader mine, I do not profess to know the best way this may be done, but perhaps I can throw in a few hints which, if acted upon, might prove to be of some benefit. Manure should not be applied sparingly; if you have only a small amount of dressing, put it on one acre instead of two, and then your crop, whatever it may be, will feel the effects of it; let the other acre lay idle till you get enough manure to dress it in like manner. You do not have only half the land to work, get a larger crop and of a better quality. The western lands are famed for their richness—indeed, so rich that they do not need any fertilizers. With this in view I asked a friend residing in one of the Western States, concerning it; he said, "I never ate a pudding but that a little butter made it better." A figurative expression, but nevertheless applicable. I haul my dressing upon the land which I intend to plow, a few days before, placing it in heaps, not spreading it until the day of plowing, or the night before, in order that it may not dry up. My method is to plow it in. I know there is a custom quite prevalent to harrow the manure in. The farmer does not work for a bountiful crop only at the present season, but looks forward, that he may keep his land in producing order, when grass covers its surface instead of corn, barley, &c. To plow it in you produce this result. To harrow it in, it passes but a few inches below the surface, and the present crop saps nearly all the goodness and leaves it but little better than before, whereas it ought to be much better. Some say that when plowed in its goodness goes down instead of up. I will let the reader settle this foolish idea in his own mind. If you want to give your corn an early start, put a shovelful of old dung in the hill, which will be pretty sure to do it. I have noticed that it is a custom among many farmers, when hauling out their manure in the fall, to string it along, not above three or four feet in height in any place.

Now would it not be well for such to study profit and loss a spell. The gain, by doing so, would be a few hours' time, perhaps, but would not the loss out-balance the gain? Will not the drenching rains of fall and the pouring rains of spring leach that pile pretty successfully, and carry large quantities of valuable matter into the ground? I think the more compact a pile is, the better. JARED SPARK.

For the Maine Farmer.

Sick Lambs.

Having lost quite a number of lambs, in former years, from the following cause, and hearing of frequent cases the present spring, and having found out to my own satisfaction the cause of the disease, I will give you my mode of treatment.

SYMPTOMS. The lambs are taken with weakness in their limbs and voice, falling down of the neck before the shoulders, rounding up their back, and bloating up, lay round two or three days and die. Lambs are not usually taken before they are two or three weeks old and the best and fattest are usually the ones that die. I formerly attributed it to high feeding of the sheep, have changed from barley, to corn, oats, potatoes, beans, &c., but it didn't hit the case.

CAUSE. Upon examining the stomach of a lamb dying so, you will find a ball of wool, from the size of a marble to a walnut lodged in the lower part of the stomach unable to pass out, and stopping the passage of all food. This wool the lamb gets into his mouth and swallows little by little, when hunting after the teats.

REMEDIES. For a preventative, take the sheep-shears and clip off all wool which will prevent the lamb from having free access to the teats of the sheep before or as soon as they drop their lambs. If a lamb shows symtoms as above, dose immediately with castor oil, which will generally cure if taken in season. Give two teaspoonfuls three times a day if the case is a desperate one.

BROWN.

North Vassalboro', March 20th, 1865.

Agricultural Miscellany.

Tools.

On every farm there should be a suitable building for the shelter and security of the implements used in cultivation. The actual cost of such a building is trivial in comparison to its importance, as it may be rendered highly useful for other purposes, when not required for the protection of tools. It may be made to answer many purposes, —to house all the smaller implements and tools of the farm,—to accommodate a bench for carpenter work, where many repairs may be made, both in wood work and in the farm harness,—a place to clean and oil harness, for dressing poultry, preserving seeds, cutting up hogs and beef, coopering barrels in apple and potato harvest, and for many other things to which it will be most admirably adapted. Of course, such a buildings should be well boarded and clapboarded, and be furnished with a stove so it may be made comfortably warm during cold weather.

It is really a matter, not only of great inconvenience, not to have such a building on the farm, but a matter of actual loss, in the "long run." Some farmers who are emulous of being thought *good* farmers, and who are really deserving of high praise for their systematic and economical management in other matters, annually lose much more from the want of such a building than the interest on its cost, and to which may be added the loss on the implements of the farm by unnecessary exposure. Wheels and carts, as well as drags, rollers, harrows and plows, are often left out during the winter, or protected with only a covering of loose boards. And the summer exposure, when the implements are not in use, is worse, if anything, than the winter exposure. The hot sun shrinks and cracks the wood work, leaving it open at every crack and joint to receive the next shower, so as to keep up a continual shrinking and swelling as long as the implement is exposed. The paint and varnish is also materially affected, so that the loss by unnecessry exposure is greater than that occasioned by use of the tools.

This is poor economy. Many of the implements required by the farmer are expensive, especially those which have more recently been invented and introduced,—such as reapers, seed sowers, horse rakes, tedding machines, mowers &c., to expose which to the inclemencies of the weather of either summer or winter is evidence of a want of both system and economy. No wonder that farming is thought unprofitable by persons who allow such exposure.

A building sufficiently capacious to afford the accommodations to which we have alluded need not necessarily be a very expensive affair. Much of the work might be done by the owners such as the preparation of the foundation and most of the building materials, which could be gradually collected from the farm itself. With a single year's use of such a building, it would be thought indispensable to the farm ever after.—*New England Farmer.*

Shepard's Land Leveler.

This is an implement invented and patented by Robert Shepard, one of the elders in the Society of Shakers in Canterbury, N. H. It is called by him a "land leveller," and he might safely add, "pulveriser," for it does both "level and pulverize" the newly plowed ground very nicely, and fast, too. The leveler, in form is triangular; at the front part it is two feet wide—about seven feet wide at the rear end, and six feet long; joists, four inches square, are sawed diagonally, that is from corner to corner; this leaves the joist triangular, or three square; there are four of these placed about eleven inches apart, like ribs on the rafters of a building; the rear is seven feet long —front one two feet long—the two middle ones' lengths to correspond—the flat sides of the ribs forward. One inch boards are nailed to the top side of the joists, after which the joists are sawed in the middle, and then the two parts are hinged, precisely like the Geddes harrow. It is drawn either by a horse or oxen, the same as a harrow, on old or stubble ground; I draw it crosswise the furrows, each rib taking up some of the soil and dropping it in any hole or hollow. Once or twice crossing the plowed land fills up the dead furrows, even and level. It does not require half so much harrowing to prepare the ground for the grain as it does when the harrow is directly applied to the furrows. On inverted sod, I have the leveler drawn lengthwise the furrow. It fills up all the interstices between the furrow slices, and leaves the ground in nice order for carting on and spreading the manure. When a farmer does his mowing by horse power, it is a matter of much consequence to have a smooth, level surface to mow over, and the use of this leveller does much towards effecting this desirable purpose. Much more might be said of the use of this implement, but I forbear. I should be very loth to be deprived of its use on my farm. It is a cheaply made affair. I do not, however, know its exact cost.—L. BARTLETT *in Country Gentleman.*

Management of Restive Horses.

A correspondent writes: "I have a valuable mare, of very high spirits. Last fall she began to be restive about starting, so much so that it was dangerous to drive her single. She was impatient to start, and if held in would rear and pitch about, sometimes throwing herself down. Finding the matter becoming serious, I undertook to cure her, and succeeded perfectly. The *modus operandi* is this: Let the driver have the entire charge of her, and take pains, by gentle usage and kindness, to be on good terms with her. When she is ready to be driven, let him harness her himself, talking to and patting her during the process. When all is ready, go to her head and stand, without holding her, if possible, till everything is in the buggy but yourself. Now, holding the lines, step back a pace or two. She will probably start; if she does, pull her up without a jerk, speaking kindly to her as soon as she is still. If she backs up or rears, hold her by the head, but don't strike her. Repeat the process till she is mad enough to stand still, and take that time to get in. Now if you order her to start, she will probably make more trouble; wait, therefore, till she is ready—you can tell by watching her ears—then give her the word and let her go. By pursuing this plan a few weeks a radical cure may be effected; this, at least, is my experience. One very important point is, never, on any account use any severity with a horse of that disposition; it can never do any good, and is almost sure to do hurt. It should be remembered that while it is never necessary to give up to a horse, it is very often advisable to humor them."—*Exchange.*

Soap Suds.

A writer in the *Germantown Telegraph* says: The value of this article as a stimulant of vegetable life, cannot be too highly appreciated. It contains the aliment of plants in a state of ready solution, and when applied, acts not only with immediate and obvious effect, but with a sustained energy which pertains to few even of the most concentrated manures. When it is not convenient to apply it in irrigation—the most economical method, perhaps, of using it—it should be absorbed by some material which may be used as an ingredient in the compost heap. Dry soil, muck and other similar articles, should be deposited where the suds from the sink and laundry may find its way to them, and be absorbed, for the benefit of crops. In this way several loads of manure, suitable for the support and sustenance of any crop, may be made at comparatively small expense. The highly putrescent character of this fermentable liquid qualify it admirably for the irrigation of compost heaps of whatever material composed. Being a potent fertilizer, it must, of necessity, impart additional richness to almost any material to which it may be added. Try it, and mark the results.

Get a Home and Keep it.

A leading object with every young man should be to secure for himself a permanent home, says the *Agriculturalist*. And for its greater stability it should consist partly in land, and up to a certain limit the more of it the better, if paid for. The house should be as comfortable and attractive as one has the means of making it. It should be one the heart can grow to, and will cling around more and more firmly with every passing year. Its owner should desire and purpose to keep possession of it as long as he lives, and his children should grow up feeling that there is one place fixed and stable for them, amid all changes.

Americans are altogether too roving in their habits. We build houses cheaply, and pull them down without regret. Or we sell out and move away a half-dozen times in a life time, in the vain hope of bettering our conditions. How much better to choose early in life, and then lay plans with reference to abiding there. Even though our gains be less than are promised elsewhere, a certainty should seldom be given up for an uncertainty. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

Only those who have experienced it, know how firmly a family become attached to their long-loved homestead. No children love home so well as those who have known only one. As the young become of marriageable age, they should go out from the old homestead, feeling it to be the model after which their own should be established, and knowing that this will remain unchanged as long as the parents live, a place to which they can return, and where they will be welcome. A pleasing writer confirms our doctrine thus: "There is a great gain in being settled down. It is two-fold. Each year accumulates about the farmer the material by which labor is lessened. The rough channels of labor become worn and smooth. A change involves a great loss, and rarely is there a corresponding gain. Time is lost, labor expended, money paid out, the wear and tear of removal is no small item; and above all, the breaking up of old associations is often disastrous in the extreme. Parents and children become unsettled in their habits, if not in their morals. Let the man who has a homestead keep it; let him that has none, get one and labor to render it a treasured remembrance to the absent, and a constant joy to those who abide in it." To all which every intelligent thoughtful person must give a hearty approval.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Plant Apple Orchards

[At the annual meeting of the North Franklin Agricultural Society recently held at Phillips, some time was taken up, and without doubt to much profit, in talking over agricultural matters. We copy from the *Farmington Chronicle*: EDS.]

Major Dill said he wished to impress upon every one that has a scrap of land the importance of setting out fruit trees, especially the apple. He said we had become discouraged about raising wheat in sufficient quantities for our use, and the idea was generally abandoned. But though we could not raise wheat, we could raise something to pay for it, and nothing promised better than apples. Apples, both green and dry, will always sell at remunerating prices. We live in a region very favorable for the business. Franklin county occupies a very prominent rank in the production of fruit. Even very rocky ground might be set with trees, and was often the best. Ground naturally unsuitable might be improved by composts so as to produce good trees, though he would not advise using land that was very poor.

Captain Dyer corroborated the statements of Major Dill, and instanced the success of Mr. Hunter, who lives on the Colonel Dyer farm in Phillips. He bought an orchard lying a short distance from his farm in a secluded, sunny spot; and not wishing to depend on selling the apples green, had erected a dry-house, and dried his apples for market, and has realized as much as $300 in a season from that orchard. Captain Dyer said the orchard on his farm was decaying, and he had determined to set out a new one. He had long enjoyed the comfort of an orchard that was set out by his father, and he was determined to follow the example of his father, and set out an orchard, if not for himself, for those who should come after him.

Culture of Turnips.

I will give my experience in raising turnips the past season. I had not a very large piece of ground. I think its dimensions were, in rods, 8 by 4. I plowed the land in the spring when I plowed for potatoes. Then about the 1st of July plowed again: then in about two weeks I drew about fifteen loads of fine manure, and spread the whole ground evenly, covering it entirely, plowing it in as soon as possible, and in a few days plowing lightly, and sowing my seed the third week of July, with plaster. I sowed about a thimble full to the square rod, of the common field white and yellow turnip. The result was a great yield of turnips, and the largest that were ever raised in this vicinity, some of them measuring in diameter 9½ to 13 inches—a good many of them measuring from 24 to 38 inches in circumference—all sound, and as brittle as any I ever saw. I harvested from the ground over 280 bushels of topped turnips. This is what I actually raised, measuring them all. I could find bushel after bushel when ten of them would round a bushel basket full. I have other crops that have done finely, and have paid well; but have had no crop that has paid as well as this. Turnips in our streets market sell for fifty cents per bushel. I am feeding three head of cattle with them, cutting them up and mixing them with meal. I never have seen cattle feed better. I think there is no danger of cloying cattle fed in this way. Turnips digest soon, and must assist in digesting the meal; at any rate the cattle are ever ready for their mess, and are laying on fat as fast as any cattle I have ever fed or seen fed.—C. H. STONE, in *Country Gentleman.*

Farmers' Paint.

Farmers will find the following profitable for house or fence paint: Skim milk, two quarts; fresh slaked lime, eight ounces; linseed oil, six ounces; white Burgundy pitch, two ounces; Spanish white, three pounds. The lime is to be slaked in water, exposed to the air, and then mixed with one-fourth milk; the oil, in which the pitch is dissolved, to be added, a little at a time, then the rest of the milk, and afterwards the spanish white. This was sufficient for twenty-seven yards, two coats. This is for a white paint. If desirable, any other color may be produced; thus, if a cream color is desired, in place of part of the Spanish white, use the ochre alone. —*Working Farmer.*

☞ Prof. Agassiz expressed a wish to visit the Andes, last week, in a Lowell Institute Lecture, to verify his theory concerning the glaciers, whereupon Nathaniel Thayer, a benefactor of Harvard College being present, since proposed to Prof. Agassiz to go thither, offering to pay his expenses with as many assistants as he may choose. The Professor gladly avails himself of the offer, and will leave next week taking with him eight young men as assistants. The excursion of exploration will probably cost not less than $20,000,—a generous act indeed, on the part of Mr. Thayer, of Boston, for the promotion of the advancement of science.

Time of Yeaning.

A fine wool grower of Vermont told us the other day that he preferred to have his lambs come in May after the ewes had got out to grass, and that what was the general custom among his neighbors. The reason for it was that the ewes always had milk, which was not always the case if allowed to lamb earlier in the barn. The trouble was less, he said, and the losses less by ordinary treatment.

Retentive Power of Soils.

Soils are divided or classified according to the preponderance of their constituents of sand, clay, lime and animal or vegetable remains or humus.

Sandy soils contain over 80 per cent. of silicious sand. Calcareous soils contain over 20 per cent. of lime. Clay soils contain over 50 per cent. of clay. Vegetable moulds contain over six per cent. of organic matter or humus. Marly soils contain more than five per cent. of lime, but not over 20 per cent. of the weight of dry earth, and from 20 per cent. to 50 per cent. of clay. Loamy soils are those in which the proportion of clay varies from 20 to 50 per cent., and which at the same time hold less than five per cent of lime, and so on.

Now it is found that the power of retaining or holding moisture depends on the composition of the soil. Thus an experiment designed to show the retentive power of these different soils, resulted in the following manner. In 100 pounds of dry soil water will begin to drip, if it is a

Quartz sand	when it has absorbed	25	lbs.	water.
Calcareous sand	"	"	29	"
Loamy soil	"	"	40	"
English chalk	"	"	45	"
Clay loam	"	"	50	"
Pure clay	"	"	75	"

Those soils which absorb the greatest amount of water, hold it with the greatest tenacity. Dark colored soils absorb and hold a greater amount of the heat of the sun's rays, than light colored ones, but the light colored retains the rays longest. Many circumstances besides the chemical composition of a soil, exercise an extensive influence upon its productive or fertilising power. The absorptive power of soils is so great that they separate ammonia from its various solutions. If liquid ammonia is passed through a quantity of soil, it loses its ammonia, and the odor which indicated its presence. But there is a limit to this power. If the quantity of soil is too small, the ammonia will not all be taken out.

Soils also have the power of absorbing potash in solution. A stiffish subsoil, when simply thrown out and exposed to the air and rains, would become to some extent impregnated with these salts, and hence their value as absorbents in the yard, or mixed in the manure heap. But all cultivated soils have the power of separating the potash, ammonia and other alkaline substances from their various combinations, differing only in degrees.—*Plowman.*

Cloth from Milk-Weed.

We have been shown several specimens of textile fabrics woven from the seed-inclosing fiber which fills the pods of the plant well known as Milk-Weed, and botanically named *Asclepios Syriaca.* These fabrics are very soft and pleasant to the touch, as would be expected, but seem also quite firm and strong, as would not be expected. Mr. James P. McLean, No. 84 Fulton-ave., Brooklyn, L. I., has patented discoveries or inventions whereby this substance is utilized. It takes dyes admirably—much better than Cotton—and sheds its seeds without ginning or other difficult labor. A Company has been formed to engage in its manufacture. We know nothing of the prospect of that company; but we advise every farmer who has dry Milk-Weed stalks standing about him to set children to gathering the fiber and saving it, for in the present dearth of Cotton it is quite likely to command a price.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Maine Board of Agriculture.

Improvement of Pastures.

BY JOHN F. ANDERSON OF SOUTH WINDHAM.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, JAN. 21, 1865.

Committee on Topic No. 10 ask leave to report:

It is a matter of common remark that the condition of our grazing lands has far less attention than even the most neglected of our mowing fields. That in most cases they are utterly overlooked in the improvements of the farm, yet upon reflection, all are ready to admit their great relative importance. And whenever in a neighborhood a pasture is known to be superior to the others, all are desirous of having that portion of their live stock which they most highly esteem, enjoy a share of it. Occasionally, when a field has apparently reached its lowest condition, and is too poor to pay for running a mower, or sw

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, March 30, 1865.

Terms of the Maine Farmer.

$2.50 in advance, or $3.00 if not paid within six months of the date of Subscription.

☞ *These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.* ☜

All payments made by subscribers to the *Farmer* will be credited in accordance with our new mailing method. The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

☞ A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us *the name of the office to which it has been previously sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

NOTICES.

Mr. Jas. Sturgis is now on a collecting and canvassing tour in Kennebec County.

Mr. V. Darling will call on subscribers in Lincoln and Knox County during the months of March and April.

Stephen N. Taber is now visiting subscribers in Waldo County.

Mr. E. C. Warren is now engaged in canvassing Somerset county.

☞ **SPECIAL NOTICE.** ☜

Subscribers to the Maine Farmer who wish to avail themselves of our advance rates, are reminded that according to our published terms all who are six months or more in arrears on the 1st of April, 1865, will be required to pay at the rate of $3.00 per annum. Previous to the above date, all accounts will be settled at $2.50 per annum. Every subscriber is informed of the state of his account by the printed slip on his paper, and will govern himself accordingly. Money can be sent by mail or paid to the nearest local agent.

Physical Labor.

In our climate as spring approaches, laboring men begin to feel their energies aroused, and they attack the wood pile on some Monday morning as if they intended to make quick work of it. Men of an ardent temperament are apt to overtask themselves the first day, and on the next day they will feel stiff and sore and disinclined to work. So in haying time. Men will commence their haying by mowing as fast as they can nearly all day, and find themselves the next day unfitted for anything. This is all wrong, and a sensible man knows better. Still there is a process of seasoning oneself, so to speak, to his work, that is absolutely necessary. We have seen this matter in a stronger light in such men as have not been much accustomed to hard labor. There is our neighbor, Dr. Jones. The Doctor's patients contrive not to be sick, so he endeavored to try his skill at sawing up the wood pile. The saw is rigged, a new saw horse is made, and full of resolution he commences his task. He saws away, stops to breathe, and soon wishes the whole wood pile in the bottom of the ocean. His son, Captain Jones, has returned from the army, and resolves that he will fight no more, but go to farming. He, too, takes the axe, cuts a large log in twain, begins to puff hard, looks wistfully up to the sun to see if it is not most noon, when it is hardly nine o'clock A. M., drops his axe and goes into the house to rest. Now it requires as much tact in adapting ourselves to our work as in anything else. It is much like acclimating ourselves in a foreign land. The farmer who commences to mow, sets in motion an entirely different set of muscles from what he exercised in the use of the hoe, but after a few days these muscles have acquired strength, and he mows with ease to himself.

The true method of breaking into hand labor is to commence with light work and advance by degrees to the several tasks of the farm. A man of a healthy constitution, can completely change his habits in this respect in three or four months. We have seen a pale-faced looking lawyer, turn farmer, and his brown, hardy looking face, his good appetite, and cheerful but determined appearance were in marked contrast with his former sorry condition. In changing our own condition from mental to physical labor from time to time, we have found great benefit in rubbing down the whole body with the hands, washing the body, and especially the wearied limbs with warm water and rubbing them smartly with a coarse towel before retiring for the night. It has a wonderful effect in taking the soreness out of the limbs, we sleep soundly, and arise in the morrow as nimble as a squirrel. We do the same thing to a weary horse with great benefit, and it is of none the less value to ourselves.

These remarks will do no good to a lazy man. We only write them for such as have some ambition in them by nature. We believe it does a man good to be tired, but there are certain limits to one's labor and to his condition to labor. Since the war commenced, many professional men in the country, in consequence of the high price of labor, have taken hold of labor in earnest, and we have seen some of them happier than ever they were in their professional capacity.

Internal Revenue. We perceive by the amendatory act of the last session, some changes are made in the Internal Revenue law. Insurance agents are now required to take a license without regard to their receipts. Pedlers between the ages of 25 and 45 must be enrolled or exempt for physical disability. Substitute brokers are required, after May 1st, to take a $100 license and pay a duty of $10 on each substitute. The general license clause relating to clergymen, artizans, &c., is repealed. The duty on sales of gold and silver is doubled. Saving Banks pay a tax on deposits. Incomes pay five per cent. on excess of $600, and ten on excess of $5,000. Income from stocks which have paid a per centage on dividends are included in the income return, and the amount paid on dividends is to be deducted from the *tax*. Only one deduction of $600 is made to a family composed of parents and minor children, or husband and wife. Income tax of last year is to be allowed in addition to other deductions. Interest paid and accruing is to be allowed against interest received and accruing. Instead of the increase of live stock, the amount of stock sold is to be returned as income. On most articles of manufacture, the duty is increased one-fifth. Act takes effect April 1st. Musical instruments by the act of 1864, are taxed this year at from two to six dollars. Gold watches from one to two dollars. Carriages worth fifty dollars are taxed $1. Silver plate, five cents per ounce. Other important changes are made from the last year's assessment, which taxpayers can ascertain by an examination of the law.

☞ Under the present Internal Revenue Law all monthly taxes must be returned to the Assessors in the first ten days of each month, and payment must be made to the Collector in the last ten days of the month. Failure to make return before the 11th of the month increases the amount of the tax fifty per cent, and failure to pay on or before the last day of the month increases it ten per cent.

☞ The Governor has appointed Col. Henry A. Worcester of Gardiner, late of the 3d Maine, State Military Agent at Washington. Our soldiers and those who have friends in the army, will find in him a prompt and obliging officer, always ready and willing to give information, advice or assistance to all who make application at his office.

Sudden Death. The Waterville *Mail* states that Rev. Calvin Gardiner, residing in that village, formerly for many years pastor of the Universalist Society, suddenly dropped dead in the store of Toner & Doolittle. His death was no doubt the result of heart disease, his health having somewhat impaired during the winter, with indications pointing in that direction. His age was 66 years.

The War News of the Week.

The fighting ground of the rebel Confederacy has been sensibly narrowed during the past week. The converging forces of Sherman and Schofield have been gradually and steadily advancing from Fayetteville and Kinston, and there can be little doubt, have already formed a junction at some point between Goldsboro and Raleigh. The former place was occupied by Gen. Schofield on Tuesday last, with slight resistance. Gen. Sherman, after a smart engagement at Mt. Olive on the same day, in which the enemy, over powered and flanked, were driven in confusion, is reported to have reached Smithfield, half way between Goldsboro and Raleigh. The report of Sherman's repulse at Bentonville on the 19th inst., which at first was magnified by the rebels into a brilliant victory, proves to have been an affair of very little importance, resulting according to a later report from rebel sources, in a loss on their part of 300, and on ours of 500. The fact, admitted by them, that their success was immediately followed by a retrograde movement of fifteen miles, shows the unsubstantial character of the rebel "victories" over which so much rejoicing is made. It is not yet certain that Sherman intends advancing directly on Raleigh. He has a choice of routes to Richmond, and he may select the easiest and shortest one. By moving due north from Goldsboro along the Weldon railroad, a distance of not more than 150 miles, which can be traversed in two weeks, he places his army immediately in connection and co-operation with Grant. With such an immense accession of force, the occupation of the Danville and Lynchburg railroads could be readily accomplished. Thus cut off from succor and support, Richmond must fall, and the doom of the rebellion be sealed.

We have stirring news from the Army of the Potomac. On Saturday morning last, Lee massed a heavy force and attacked the centre of our lines South of Petersburg. The assault was sudden and unexpected, and the rebels succeeded in getting possession of one of our forts and turned the guns upon our men. Their success however, was of brief duration. The rebels were soon repulsed and the fort retaken with a loss on their part of 3000 killed and wounded and 2700 prisoners. So signal a disaster added to all the other circumstances of discouragement, will quicken the conviction in the rebel mind, both leaders and people, of the hopelessness of their cause.

Definite intelligence of the commencement of the long contemplated movement against Mobile has been at length received. On the 17th inst., portions of the 13th and 22d corps were put in motion from New Orleans, and another column is making a simultaneous advance from Pensacola. The fleet in Mobile bay has been for several weeks awaiting the movement of the expedition. It is stated that the fortifications of the city are very formidable, but there are not soldiers enough to man them efficiently, and an easy victory to our forces is anticipated.

Sheridan, having done such thorough work with the rebel communications on the north and west of Richmond, is preparing for a new raid in another direction. Most of his command have reached City Point, and having had a few days rest are being remounted upon fresh horses, ready to accompany their daring leader.

The business of blockade running is not yet entirely come to an end. It is carried on however under very discouraging circumstances, and is chiefly confined to Galveston and other rebel ports on the Gulf of Mexico. Admiral Thatcher reports the recent capture of a large number of vessels with valuable cargoes by the West Gulf Squadron.

Gen. Sherman. We met a gentleman a few days since, who has recently had a favorable opportunity of seeing Gen. Sherman. His description of the man was quite amusing, yet revealing the cause of his successful carecr.

"Gen. Sherman is made up of two halves of a man, whose traits are diametrically opposite. One eye, his left, has a very pious look, while the other looks very wicked. The left side of his face is full of goodness, while the right side is full of deviltry. As we stood looking at him, an officer approached with some business respecting the freedmen, when he burst out into a volley of oaths against the niggers, and everything belonging to them. At the same time he was holding a little, half-clad negress contraband by the hand, who had approached his quarters, and in a few minutes after pleasantly said, 'Come, my dear, I reckon it is time for you to go home." All the neutrality that could be seen in him was in his devotion to his everlasting cigar.

In his march through South Carolina, his orders were to shoot every man who was engaged in pillage. At the same time the other half, the left side, allowed the men to forage abundantly. A soldier had found a lot of preserves, honey and a jug of wine, which he was in the act of putting to his lips by the side of the road, as the General rode by. The soldier understanding the Generals orders, declared that he had been largely engaged in foraging, thus completely disarming the general of any chance for a rebuke, who rode on puffing still harder on his cigar.

These traits show his strategetical power. He keeps the rebels constantly puzzled in regard to his intentions. While he appears to them to be going in one direction, he is pressing on in one entirely the opposite. Sometimes he seems, if we may judge of him by the rebel papers, as though he had a half dozen armies marching in different directions, and all commanded by as many different Gen. Shermans. Which side of this strange man will outgrow and swallow up the other, yet remains to be solved in the future."

The Fall in Prices. The recent rapid decline in the price of gold, has brought with it a nearly corresponding fall in prices of many articles of use and necessity. The decline has been specially noticeable in cotton and provisions. In New York, cotton has gone down from $2 to 45 cents per pound, equivalent to about 30 cents in specie. Prints are now sold at wholesale at 20 to 22 cents per yard, and superior shirtings at 20. In provisions the greatest decline has been in mess pork. Three weeks ago it brought in New York, $38 to $40 per barrel. On Saturday last it was quoted at $22.50 to $23. Hams have declined from 22 a 24 to 20 a 21c. Butter has fallen off from 54 a 55c for extra, to 23 a 40c, according to quality. The stock of flour being light, the decline has not been so great, although medium brands are quoted at $10.50 a $13 against $14 a $15 three months ago. Lard, from 23 a 24c, has fallen off to 19 a 21c. Hard sugars which, since the 1st of January, have sold at 29 cents, were bringing on Saturday 14¼ a 11¼ cents. Rio coffee, formerly quoted at 53 cents, has been sold at 30 to 33 cents; Java has fallen off from 56 to 33 cents. Teas have declined 30 cents on the pound.

In fresh provisions, says the Boston *Journal*, owing to the decline in prices paid for hides and tallow, there is no change. Beef is still sold at retail at 18 a 35c., according to cut. Veal brings 10 a 20c. per pound, and mutton 18 a 20c. for the whole animal; at retail, the former is sold at 17 a 25c., and the latter at 15 a 30c. The tallow, which formerly brought 14 a 15c. per pound, has dropped to 7 a 10c., while the same prices are paid to the farmer for his stock as formerly.

Steam Fire Engine. We are heartily glad that at last we are to have a steam fire engine in this city. The Committee of the City Council, to whom the matter of purchasing the same was referred, consisting of Ex-Mayor Caldwell and G. W. Ricker, Esq., left on Monday for the purpose of visiting the manufactories, in Portland and Manchester and selecting a machine. Its cost will be about $4500.

Meeting of the City Council.

Augusta, March 25th, 1865.

Present the Mayor and quorum in both boards. In convention of both boards the following officers were appointed.

Treasurer and Collector—Thomas Little.
Chief Engineer of Fire Department—Eri Wills.
Assessor in place of John Arnold, resigned—Charles Hamlen.
Auditor—Joseph H Manley.
Pound Keeper—David J Boynton.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTIES.

On Accounts—Aldermen Hamlin and Parsons; Councilmen Haskell, Fogg and Craig.
On Finance—Aldermen Fenno and Barrows; Councilmen Wheeler, Spaulding and Manley.
On Highways—Aldermen Phinney and Pettingill; Councilmen Wood, Dutton and Savage.
On New Streets—Aldermen Barrows and Merchant; Councilmen Craig, Cummings and Cross.
On Bells and Clocks—Aldermen Parsons and Fenno; Councilmen Tibbetts, Church and Williams.
On Burying Grounds—Aldermen Pettengill and Phinney; Councilmen Wade, Griffith and Worthley.
On Fire Department—Aldermen Fenno and Phinney; Councilmen Haskell, Manley and Williams.
On Schools and School Districts—Aldermen Hamlen and Merchant; Councilmen Percival, Gay and Church.
On Printing—Aldermen Barrows and Phinney; Councilmen Manley, Haskell and Hussey.
On City Buildings—Aldermen Merchant and Parsons; Councilmen Fogg, Dutton and Tibbetts.
On Enrolled Ordinances—Aldermen Fenno and Phinney; Councilmen Wood, Wade and Fogg.

Orders were passed establishing the salary of the Treasurer and Collector at $1200 per annum; authorizing the Mayor to obtain a loan of $15,000 to meet the temporary demands upon the treasury; referring the account of G. G. Burns for hauling fire engines to Committee on Accounts referring so much of the Mayor's Address as relates to a pest house to the Committee on City Buildings; referring so much of the Mayor's Address as relates to the Loyal Mutual Alliance Association to the Committee on Finance; directing the Committee on Bells and Clock to contract with some person to ring the bell and take care of the city clock; and directing the Committee on burying grounds to examine River Side and Mount Pleasand Cemeteries, and report what repairs are needed.

Police Officers Appointed—Charles E Hayward Henry F. Morse, Wm. A. Getchell, John E. Ward, Edmund Getchell, Fred H. Tibbetts, Chas. H. McLaughlin, Danforth Davis, Benj. F. Gaslin, Chas. B. Cunningham, Baker Weston, Chas. C. Stone, David C. Stone, Chas. L. Marston, Elisha Atkins, Wm. M. Folsom.

Augusta Foundry. This establishment, under charge of its gentlemanly proprietor, Thomas Lambard, Esq.—one of our most energetic and public spirited men, has been turning out a large number of hay presses, of the new beater patent, —the proprietor having taken a large contract for supplying the "N. Y. Beater Press Company." We recently visited this establishment, and examined the various departments of labor with much interest. It is now giving employment to about twenty men. The machinery in use is nearly new, and consists of two planers, two saws, one jig-saw, a boring machine, a power punch and shears—built in Portland by our former townsman A. D. Brown, Esq.—several planers for iron work, a lathe for cutting screws for the hay presses, several smaller lathes, and a large amount of less important machinery. The lathe for cutting hay press screws was built by Mr. Lambard, and will cut six screws—length of screw 4½ feet, 3 inches in diameter, size of thread ¼ by ¼ inch,—in ten hours. All the machinery is driven by an engine of thirty horse power, which is also nearly new. The manufacturing of these presses is very heavy work, there being over two tons of iron castings upon each press, which weighs, when completed, about four tons. The castings are all made at the same establishment. Previous to making hay presses, Mr. Lambard was engaged in manufacturing freight cars, having made for the Portland & Kennebec, and Eastern Railroads, nearly one hundred superior box and platform freight cars. The foundry is supplied with one of McKenzie's Blowers, the best in use. There are five large rooms in which the patterns are kept, and we were informed by Mr. W. H. Dyer, the foreman in charge, that their cost could not have been less than $10,000, and three fourths of them are now valueless, because the articles have gone out of date. The pattern rooms are much of a curiosity in their way—a miniature "patent office"—and will gratify the curiosity of those interested in machinery. All the iron chips and shavings made in turning, are now carefully saved and find a ready market at about $18 per ton. Before the war they were considered as waste and were thrown away as such. This is one of the items which helps pay the additional war tax.

☞ The Kennebec Water Power Company are making extensive and permanent improvements upon their property at the dam in this city. They were commenced last fall by repairing the lock in the dam on the east side of the river, and building a granite wall from the west end of the dam (the roll of the dam having been extended twenty-five feet) to the old saw mill occupied by Mr. Atkins. This wall is twelve feet wide at the base, nine at the top, and is fifteen feet high, the stone laid in cement. The past winter a wall has been built from the Atkins mill—on the east side of the canal to the machine shop, which with that built last fall makes a distance of about 500 hundred feet. The wall built this winter averages twenty feet in height, forms the foundation of the large saw mill and takes the place of the timber work. The mills upon the dam are being repaired and improved, and the privilege, which is one of the best in the State, is being made better and more worthy the attention of those engaged in the business. In the Atkins mill a new wheel—the Blake wheel, which is regarded as the best water wheel in the world—has been put in, and other improvements are to be made. A force of about twenty men has been employed since December last, and under the direction of Mr. R. K. Littlefield, the Agent of the company and a thorough workman, the work is being performed in the best manner. The improvements made and in progress will probably reach $12,000 and it is thought the work will be completed about the first of May.

☞ Among the public improvements in which our citizens are at this time especially interested, is the contemplated widening of Water street, near Market Square, involving the removal of a portion of the buildings now occupied by Messrs. McArthur and Emery. The matter is now before the City Council for final action, and it is hoped that an improvement so obviously and urgently demanded by the public convenience, but which in deference to the supposed interests of individuals, has been so long delayed, will now be consummated. The estimated expense—some $3000—will be more than reimbursed to the city by the increased valuation of the taxable property in the vicinity, and it will be a benefit of far greater public importance than the pecuniary expenditures involved in its attainment.

Young People's Levee. A Levee will be given by the young ladies and gentlemen of this city at Meonian Hall on Thursday and Friday evenings of next week, the proceeds of which are for the purpose of procuring a new uniform for the Augusta Cornet Band, who on many occasions have generously volunteered their services for the gratification of our citizens. It will consist of tableaux, charades, pantomimes, songs &c., and will conclude with a dance. Refreshments of various kinds will be on sale each evening.

Fort Sumter Anniversary. It is stated that Major General Robert Anderson has been directed by the President to raise the stars and stripes on the battlements of Fort Sumter on the 13th of April, 1865, the fourth anniversary of the day he consented to evacuate the place.

Draft in the Third District.

The draft for the Third District, commenced at the headquarters in this city on Wednesday of last week, and we present below the list of names drawn up to the time of our going to press—Tuesday noon. After being drafted, the parties have five days in which to put in substitutes, and towns are given the same time in which to fill their quotas by recruits, and if so filled the drafted men are excused. The draft will be continued until all sub-districts in which any deficiencies occur have been filled:

BRIGHTON—32.

Frank F Cressey, John McGuire, Isaac Stewart, Ephiram York, David A Deroll, Sumner Dyer, Augustus Hilton, Sullivan Russell, John Grant, Wm S York, Richard York, Jr, Frederick R Tombs, Albert Whittier, Martin Jones, Mark W Bran, Thomas W Hurd, David O Tarbox, Jeremiah Grant, Leonard Ward, Henry A Clark, Orrison Scribner, Lafayette Foss, Joseph Morse, Benj P Danforth, Elisha S Kenniston, Gorham Pease, Leonard H Hayden, Benj T Davis, Levi T Pike, Joseph Johnson, Daniel Bryant, Daniel Jones Jr.

LEXINGTON—14.

Eben Haggett, Chas Churchill, Herbert B Luce, John B Sutherland, John C Newell, Elias Pease, Geo F Morgan, Henry Atwood, Lewis Taylor, Eliphlet Wyman, Daniel K Pease, Joel Churchil, Enoch Pettingill, Alonzo H Chase.

WEST FORKS—2.

Oliver C Adams, Augustus S Goodrich.

CONCORD—22.

Sam'l L Vittum, Edwin Berry, Nathaniel Healy, Geo A Moore, Wm M Sawyer, Moses Thompson, Llewellyn Heald, Martin W Berry, John Harriman, Daniel Robinson, Edward O Vittum, Almon Savage, Cyrus Parlin, Levi Foss, Alvin Harriman, Sawyer Lane, Augustus J Lane, Gorham Stevens, Wm F Davis, Calvin S Healy, Robert Littlefield, Dennis Chase.

RIPLEY—18.

John F Todd, Noah Hatch, Henry C Collins, Norman S Jewett, Franklin C Hanson, James G D Rogers, Cyrus E Lane, A G Farrar, Joseph Leavitt, George A Farrar, William N Hatch, Jacob Grant, J H Sturdivant, Henry F Butler, Wm R Jones, James E Jewett, Thomas Horn, Jr., Stanwood D Page.

CLINTON GORE—4.

Wm McNelly, Almon R Spaulding, Edwin H Rolf, Hartly Libby.

JACKMANTOWN—2.

Ephiram Moore, David Holding.

CUSHING—22.

Mark Clark, James Rivers, William Kelleren, Augustus T Fales, Alden Seavey, Eli Melony, Robert D Seavey, Sylvanus Conant, Moses Wotton, Darius N Payson, Warren Brown, Lewis Oliver, Albert Seavey, Ira McIntire, Chas A Fogerty, Alexander Tarr, Benj Kelleran, Geo Smith, John Miller, Jr., Joshua Daggett, Edwin Wall, Daniel T Ulmer.

ALBION—8.

Jeremiah Winslow, Reuel N Swears, Edward D Rowe, Albert Norton, Sanford W Peaslee, Harrison B Bessee, Chas H Robinson, William A Varney.

BREMEN—28.

Timothy J Kimball, Levi Simmons, James F Webber, Francis Nash, Thos F Turner, Chas A Trowent, Peter Herald, William Willey Jr., John Stetson, John Osier, William Willey, 2d, Jas F Smith, Thos Colamore, Jr., Elliot T Prior, Peleg Colamore, Wm F Webber, Timothy A Martin, Edward A Miller, Henry B Colamore, Sam'l P Burns, Lorenzo Bryant, Lauriston Little, Thomas J Webber, Edward Harris. Chas M Woodbury, Wm Danford, Josiah H Keene, Marius McLane.

FARMINGDALE—16.

Samuel Currier, Jr., James P Lord, Wm W Cannon, Albert H Small, Reuben D Morgan, John Baker, Hartley W Jewett, James T Hatch, James A W Norton, Alonzo A Luce, Andrew Cunningham, Greenleaf W Rice, Elisha S Higgins, Jr., David Dodge, S B McCausland, Joseph C Atkins, Jr.

SOLON—42.

Francis Watson, Alfred W Wilber, Cephas Bean, Henry W Hayden, Asa Walker, Moses M Thompson, Joseph Brown, Abel W Rowell, Reuel Williams, Geo Robbins, Timothy Tripp, Jr., John R Jewett, Edward McColler, William A Hunnewell, Thomas Matson, Jr., Eastman Hathorne, Haren Rundlit, Ansel Heald, George Knight, Cyrus W Maynard, Shepherd Haverill, Eben Hobert, William McDonald, John T Baker, Alden S Hunnewell, Adney Wyman, Sextus Hobart, Greenleaf R. Brown, John A Denney, Daniel H Longley, Alden Heald, H W Chaney, Alvin Heald, Hazel Black, Sumner P Wilson, Moses Eaton, Geo E Thompson, Wm Tibbetts, Abel C Stevens, Josiah Runnell, John L Pierce, Edward E Grapes.

EDGECOMB—14.

Francis Greenough, Edward B Harrington, Thomas S Hull, John Moore, Wm W Turnbell, Cornelius Rairden, John Wade, Fessenden Chase, Wm C Williams, Martin V Brown, Lincoln Davis, Thos R Cunninghaum, John Patterson, Thomas Hutchings.

BELGRADE—48.

Henry Hammond, Albion E Bowman, Henry H Abbott, Chas H Clark, Martin L Terrill, John N Weaver, Thos S Wyman, Jacob Wentworth, Jr., Geo R Gleason, Amos J Smith, Lorenzo Farnham, Samuel R Damren, John A Alexander, Geo D Wyman, Nathan A Hall, Andrew Simon, Greenleaf G. Bartlett, Willard A Willey, Chester B Lovejoy, Orrison Ellis, Cyrus M Weston, Henry Golder, Geo A Farnham, Noah G Lyford, Zimri Yeaton, Olney Taylor, John G Fish, Albion Rockwood, Chas H Hallett, Geo Staples, George N Taylor, James C Damren, Oliver Brann, Joshua Lord, Jos P Merchant, Freeman G Yeaton, Charles H Yeaton, David H Tilson, Seth Bickford, Reuel S Page, Joel Richardson, Alfred Rowe, John W Greeley, Ephraim Perkins, Jesse Spaulding, John Gowell, Willard K Frost, Thos M Rollins.

WAYNE—24.

Wm V Sturtevant, Edward G Dexter, Calvin W Smiley, Wm C Lincoln, T G Jennings, Daniel M Smith, John C Stinchfield, Edwin H Nason, Elharm Smith, Jonathan Moulton, Geo Palmer, Francis Knight, Hosea B House, Charles W Burgess, Joshua Goodwin, Charles Norris, James Bontur, Alfred R Swift, Samuel H Smith, Lafaw W Fillebrown, Jr., Alonzo W House, E K Richardson, Emery Foss, Frank T Thisell.

CLINTON—14.

John W Davis, Warren Burrill, Thomas M Galusha, Stephen R Gordon, Uri Goodwin, D G Richardson, Sam'l Lewis, Jason Joy, 2d, Daniel Brackett, David Barns, Sylvester Rowell, Asa Holt, Granville A Goodwin, Chas W Hunter.

BOOTHBAY—58.

Nathaniel Blatchford, Ruggles Poor, Wm C Pinkham, Alexander Sawyer, Leonard McKowan, Westley Pinkham, Alden Pinkham, Thomas Boyd, Stephen Hodgdon, Thos Emerson, Rufus Blake, Chas Clifford, Geo Farnham, John M Hodgdon, Isaac Abbott, Hiram B Lewis, Willard H Adams, Albion Farnham, Wilmot Lewis, 2d, Joseph Willey, James Boyd, William H Abbott, Albert Wheeler, Hiram Rose, Wm Sawyer, Wm F Barter, Jeremiah C Holton, Enoch Sover, Jr., John M Tibbetts, Ferdinand Brewer, 2d, David C Adams, George Bryer, Rufus Storer, Charles Bryer, Hiram E Spofford, Arthur Lewis, Benjamin Williams, Ames H Boyd, Stephen D Hutchins, Frederick Montgomery, Hiram Tibbetts, Andrew J Tarr, John Durrant, William I Adams, John S Sprowl, Joseph Wylie, William Keller, Alfred H Pinkham, John F Storer, Daniel Hutchings, Alfred Hodgdon, James P Hodgdon, J. P Carter, Ozias Pinkham, Daniel Dodge, Granville Lewis, Ambrose Quinby, Thomas J Giles.

BRISTOL—50.

Simon Gaul, James Lawler, Thos Carter, Chas Bessey, Melville McLean, Allen Lewis, Henry Fossett, Jr., Wm A McFarland, Geo McIntire, Alexander Thompson, Jr., Alfred Clifford, Geo Upham, Asa T Gamage, Orville H Clark, Alexander Gamage, John N Jones. Thos Brown, Lorenzo D Erskine, Gustavus Carter, Thomas Huey, Saml F Hodson, Luke Andrews, Wm J Hatch, Geo A Pool, Benj Smith, 2d, Albert Thurston, Augustus Wentworth, Geo P. Fossett, Jonathan P Thorp, Jos Brown, Ambrose Lewis, Oliver Nash, Jr., John Hastings, Solomon Munroe, Reuben Russell, Geo W Robinson, Wm H Gamage, Saml Palmer, Zenas F Erskine, Thos Foster, 2d, Robt A Brackett, Nelson Carter, Cyperian Erskine, Leonard Fossett, Wilber Lewis, James Cudworth, Gilbert Bryant, Eibridge Houston, Wm Knip, John Huey.

CANAAN—28.

Noah Ricker, Franklin Weymouth, Tillson H Whitten, Eben B Richards, Geo F Jewell, Benson Peevey, Darius Keay, Jackson F Weeks, Hiram Patten, Charles Lewis, Preston Eldridge, Horace Hall, John L Woodbury, Oliver W Davis, Geo Goodridge, Elijah Buzzel, F W Crummett, Rufus S Holt, Chas Fitzgerald, J W Starbird, J O Seammon, David Brook, E S Foster, Joseph H Jacobs. A J Dunlap, Hamilton Marston, Orrington Meader, Darius Whitten.

☞ The company of Veteran troops recruited in this State for Hancock's Corps left this city on Monday of the present week, for Washington, where they go into camp. The men were escorted to the Depot by the Band attached to the Bangor company now in camp in this city and presented a fine appearance.

On Sunday morning last, Capt. Joseph H Freeman's company for the 14th, regiment, and Capt. H. N. Bolster's for the 12th Maine, left here for Galloupes Island on Sunday last. Their destination is Savannah.

The companies of Unassigned Infantry to be attached to the 14th, Maine, commanded by Capt. Libby and Spencer, will leave here on Wednesday —to-morrow morning. They will be accompanied by the Bangor Band.

☞ We learn that the United States authorities have consented to an enlargement of Cony General Hospital, for the purpose of affording increased accommodations to our sick and wounded soldiers. Its present capacity is insufficient for the admission of many patients who would otherwise be transferred from the hospitals in other States to Maine. Work upon the new hospital buildings will be commenced immediately, and rapidly prosecuted to completion. This will be good news to our sufferlng brave men and their friends.

☞ Travelers to the West, will do well to procure through tickets of Mr. J. W. Clapp, Agent in this city for all the principal Western railways. They will save money by so doing.

An Appeal the Citizens of Maine.

The Maine Freedmen's Relief Society, auxiliary to the National Freedmen's Relief Association, was organized in Representatives' Hall, on the 24th of February last.

The Executive Committee take the liberty of stating the objects of the Society, and of appealing for aid in behalf of distressed freedmen.

The objects of the Association are:

1. To relieve the sufferings of the freedmen, their women and children, as they come within our army lines; by clothing the ragged and naked; furnishing hospitals and medicine for the sick; asylums for the orphans and shelter for the houseless, by aiding in the erection of hundreds of cabins.

2. To aid in placing the freedmen in positions of self-sustenance, by procuring them employment furnishing agricultural implements, and seeds suitable for the field and garden: giving them instruction in the best modes of cultivation; and encouraging the mechanic, by furnishing tools and stock to the carpenter, blacksmith, and shoemaker.

3. To establish and sustain schools at all points in the South, where it is safe to do so, for the education of the freedmen and their children. Day schools for children and youth, night schools for adults, industrial schools to teach the women to cut and make clothes for themselves and families, and Sunday schools for all. Such schools are in operation, in the District of Columbia, in southeastern Virginia and Maryland, along the Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico, on both banks of the Mississippi river, to St, Louis, Cairo, etc.

The teachers are also the mediums of correspondence, designating the places the destitute collect, their number, and the extent of their sufferings. To the Superintendents the means of relief are consigned, and by them, with the aid of the teachers, distributed without additional compensation.

4. To furnish relief to suffering white loyal refugees, to the extent of the means contributed for this specific object, and upon this deserving class thousands of dollars have been expended.

Being assured that there are tens of thousands of freedmen in the Union army, who have had no bounty for themselves or aid for their families, whose wives, children and other dependents are in an utterly destitute condition, suffering and dying for the want of food, clothing and medicine, we propose, as a duty, *systematic* and *immediate* efforts for their relief. And we beseech all the good people of this State, waiving all sectarian and political considerations, to unite in feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and administering to the necessities of the sick among God's specially afflicted children. This do in remembrance of Him who has said: "Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto me."

All moneys contributed should be sent without delay to the Treasurer, Hon. Nathan G. Hichborn, State House, Augusta.

Any kind of cast-off clothing for men, women or children, which one would wear for comfort or decency, provided nothing better could be had, is earnestly solicited. Common school and Sabbath school books are also wanted.

Goods should be directed to Hon. C. C. Leigh, Nos. 1 & 3 Mercer street, New York, care of George R. Davis, Portland.

The places from which goods are sent should be marked on each case, barrel or package; and notice should be sent by mail to Mr. Davis.

Rev. Dexter S. King has been appointed General Agent for Maine, with power to appoint subagents and to receive donations. He is at this time engaged in visiting the cities and larger towns of the State.

The following are the officers of the Society:

President, His Excellency Samuel Cony.

Vice Presidents, Hon. Esreff H. Banks, of Biddeford; Hon. J McLellan, of Portland; Hon. J. J. Perry, of Oxford; A. M. Jones, Esq., of Lewiston; Hon. C. Stone, of Jay; G. F. Patten, Esq. of Bath; W. A. P. Dillingham, of Waterville; J. J. Taylor, Esq., Newcastle; Hon. N. A. Farwell, of Rockland; Hon. J. S. Tenney, of Norridgewock: Hon. Wm. McGilvery, of Searsport; Hon. A. D. Manson, of Bangor; Hon. E. J. Hale, of Foxcroft; Hon. E. M. Hamon, of Eden; Hon. George Downes, of Calais; Hon. P. P. Burleigh, of Linneus. *Secretary*, Hon. Ephraim Flint, Jr., of Augusta.

Treasurer, Hon. NathanG. Hichborn, of Augusta.

Managers, Rev. Dr. Burgess, of Gardiner; E Steel, Esq. of Portland; Rev. Charles Munger, John L. Stevens, Esq., Rev. Henry W. Brown, John Dorr, Esq., Rev. C. F. Penney, Charles Brown, Esq. of Augusta.

Military Commissions. The following commissions have been recently issued from the office of the Adjutant General:

First Regiment Veteran Infantry. George M Littlefield, Skowhegan, 2d Lieut Co C; George W Fogg, Stetson, 1st Lieut Co K.

Eighth Regiment—Infantry. Albert R Willis, Biddeford, Major.

Twelfth Regiment. William K Kimball, Paris, Col; Alvin B Goodwin, Rumford, Quartermaster.

Fourteenth Regiment. Wm C Townsend, Orland, 1st Lieut, Co A; Joseph W Grant, Lowell, 2d Lieut Co A; John S Quinby, Orono, Captain Co B; Bethuel Mason, Howland, 1st Lieut Co B; Lewis J Morton, Poland, 2d Lieut Co B; Warren Crowell, Orono, Captain Co C; Edwin L Clark, Winterport, 1st Lieut Co C; John E Kelley, Boothbay, 2d Lieut Co C; Robert A Logan, Montville, 1st Lieut Co D.

Sixteenth Regiment. Frank Wiggin, Limestone plantation, 1st Lieut Co G.

Twentieth Regiment. Ellis Spear, Wiscasset, Colonel, Walter G Morrill, Williamsburg, Lieut Colonel; Artherton W Clark, Waldoborough, Major.

First Regiment Cavalry. Thaddeus Little, Bristol, Adjutant; Wm L Boyd, Amherst, Captain, Co L; Benj A Osborne, Lincoln, 2d Lieut Co E.

Twelfth Regiment—Infantry. Robert B Kendall, Brighton, Adjutant.

Unassigned Infantry. Horace N Bolster, Paris, Capt 16th Co; John E Ashe, Turner, 1st Lieut 16th Co; Jacob A Field, Lewiston, 2d Lieut 16th Co; Frederick S Barnard, Calais, Capt 17th Co; Henry O Willey, Cherryfield, 1st Lieut 17th Co; Henry T Whittaker, Franklin, 2d Lieut 17th Co; Otis Gilmore, Holden, Capt 19th Co; Charles R Rice, Somerville, 1st Lieut 19th Co; James Davidson, Augusta, 2d Lieut 19th Co; Joseph H Freeman, Minot, Captain 20th Co; Joseph Rounds, Poland, 1st Lieut 20th Co; Jordan G Carville, Leeds, 2d Lieut 20th Co.

Exchanged Maine Soldiers. The following paroled prisoners belonging to Maine regiments, recently released from rebel monfinement, arrived at Annapolis on the 10th and 11th inst., all well:

H. Burns, 3d; J. Shuman, 4th; B. Strickland, 8th; J. Hamilton, do; A. Perry, do; T. Mahoney. 9th; G. E. Eastman, do; H. McGuire, 12th; E. Allen, do; J. Littlefield, do; A. B. Bridge, do; U. Towle, do; A. McAslin, do; J. F. White, do; G. H. Neal, 14th; P. Piper, do; P. Emerick, do; C. H. Edgecomb, 8th; A. Witham, 14th; W. Fennelley, 16th; G. H. Fisher, do; C. A. Gordon, do; S. T. Farhan, do; F. C. Mayo, do; C. W. Ross, do; P. Larray, do; T. D. Witherell, do; I. Clough, do; F. Knowles, do; J. Madden, 17th; A. D. Hall, 19th; W. Murphy, do; E. P. Richards, do; C. W. Young, do; F. Field, do; M. Freeman, do; A. D. Gilbert, do; W. H. Nottage, do; J. Mink, 20th; A. J. Harriman 32d; A. Manson, do; W. B. Smith, 1st Me. Cav; A. E. Plummer, 1st D. C; W. H. Mayo, do; J. Tibbetts, do; J. M. Poliston, do; G. W. Morey, do; M. N. Ailey, 1st Me. H. A; T. Dugin, 1st Me. V. V; B. Boile, 16th; E. Burke, 29th; John Morrill, do; N. Foster, do; E. Chute, do; D. F. Buck, do; D. A. Stilson, 1st D. C. Cavalry;

The reported rebel victory at Bentonville is regarded here as only a temporary check of the advance of Sherman's left column.

Strength of Lee's and Johnston's Armies---The Gloom and Dispondency in Richmond---Tone of Rebel Press.

NEW YORK, March 24. The Washington Republican of yesterday says:

A gentleman from Richmond reports that the rebels there admit the damage done by Sheridan's raid amounts to $50,000,000.

He estimates the strength of the rebel army in the Richmond entrenchments at 50,000, exclusive of 10,000 Home Guards and emergency men in Richmond. He does not believe Johnston has over 45,000, though he has drawn several divisions from Richmond.

A deep gloon pervades the city of Richmond, and everybody seems to feel that the day of reckoning has come.

The Richmond Examiner says the conscription of negroes goes on with difficulty. Guards are stationed at every camp, yet the negroes escape. There is a great panic among the blacks, and much reluctance among the whites upon the question of arming the slaves.

The Milledgeville (Ga.) Union insists that it is time Jeff Davis, and his associates in the government should be overhauled. The masses have been fighting, suffering, and paying taxes long enough; and announces that if the people of Georgia decide to hold a convention, they will hold it in spite of all the soldiers in the State.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail says the depression which is laying hold of the country is sapping its vitals and power, both at home and in the army.

The Rebels Still Claim a Victory over Sherman---He is Advancing on Raleigh in two Columns.

CITY POINT, Va. March 23. Richmond papers are received. The following is from the Despatch:

From North Carolina. It is understood in official circles that no fighting has occurred in North Carolina since Sunday; and from all we can learn it appears that Sherman has attempted no advance since his check on Tuesday.

Gen'l Hardee's victory on the 16th, was a very important one, and as regards the enemy, a most bloody affair.

General Johnston telegraphs that in that battle the confederate loss was 450, while that of the enemy was 3300. The fight took place at Averysboro', on Cape Fear River, half way between Raleigh and Fayetteville.

Gen'l Hardee's defeat of the enemy last Sunday 19th inst., occurred at Bantonville, near the Neuse river.

By these facts we are informed that Sherman is pushing towards Raleigh in two columns, one moving due north from Fayetteville, the other northwest from Newbern.

Successful Operations of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

WASHINGTON, March 24. Rear Admiral Thatcher, commanding the West Gulf blockading squadron, under date of March 8th, communicates in telligence of the following capture of the Department:

On the 21 ult. the gunsboat Panola captured the schooner Ben Willis, with 176 bales of cotton.

February 7th, the boats from the steamers Bienville and Princess Royal, cut out of the Galveston harbor the schooner Pet, with 236 bales of cotton.

On the 10th, the United States gun-boats Penobscot captured the steamer Matilda, with an assorted cargo.

On the 16th the same vessel destroyed the schooner Louisiana, with an assorted cargo.

On the 16th the gun-boat Panola captured the schooner Annie Dale. She grounded under the guns of a fort, was fired into and destroyed.

On the 19th the steamer Gertrude captured the brig Echo, with an assorted cargo.

The steamers Will-o'-the-Wisp and Acadia were run ashore, shelled and destroyed.

The steamers Granite, Wren and Lark, grounded, and were shelled while under the protection of the rebel batteries, but they finally run in.

From the Army of the Potomac---Sudden and Desperate Attack by the Enemy---Fort Steadman Taken and Retaken---The Rebels Loss in Killed and Wounded 3000, in Prisoners 5700.

CITY POINT, Va., March 26---1.30 p. m.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

The following despatch of Gen. Park is received from Gen. Meade.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut-General.

The enemy attacked my front this morning at about 4:30 a. m. with three divisions under command of Gen. Gordon.

By a sudden rush they secured the line held by the third brigade, 1st division, at the foot of the hill to the right of Fort Steadmen, wheeled and overpowered the garrison and took possession of the Fort. They established themselves upon the hill and turned our guns upon us. Our troops on either flank stood firm.

Afterwards a determined attack was made upon Fort Haskell, which was checked by part of McLaughlin's brigade, Wilcox's division, and was repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. The first brigade of Hartsuff's division, held in reserve, was brought up and a check given to any further advance.

One or two attempts were made to retake the hill, and were only temporarily successful until the arrival of the 24 brigade when a charge was made by that brigade, aided by the troops of the first division on either flank, and the enemy were driven out of the fort with the loss of a number of prisoners (about 1600). Two battle flags have also been brought in. The enemy also lost heavily in killed outside of our lines.

The whole line was immediately reoccupied, and the guns re-taken uninjured.

I regret to add that Gen. McLaughlin was captured in Fort Steadman. Otherwise our loss was not heavy.

(Signed) JOHN G. PARK, Major General.

CITY POINT, Va., March 25---7 p. m.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton:

I am not yet able to give the result of the engagement accurately, but the number of prisoners captured proves larger than at first reported.

The slaughter of the enemy at the point where they entered our lines and in front of it was probably not less than 3000.

Our loss is estimated at 800, and may prove less.

General Humphrey attacked on the left with great promptness, capturing nearly 100 men. and he enemy to return his troops to that part of his line rapidly.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut General.

Official Despatches from Gen. Schofield---He Occupies Goldsboro' with Slight Opposition ---Sherman's Army all right---He Defeats the Enemy at Mount Olive on Tuesday.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., March 21, via Fortress Monroe, 25---7 P. M.

To Lieut. Gen. Grant:

I have the honor to report that I occupied Goldsboro this afternoon with but slight opposition.

General Terry's column from Wilmigton was at Tarson's Depot last night, and should be near this place to-night.

Sherman's right, the 17th corps, was near Mt. Olive on Sunday night.

There has been some artillery firing during today, which indicates a gradual approach of Sherman towards this place. All this being strictly in accordance with Sherman's plans, I have no doubt all is well.

I hope to have more definite and later intilligence from Gen. Sherman very soon, and will forward it to you without delay.

I find the bridges burned, but otherwise the road is not injured, and the depot facilities are very fine.

I captured here seven cars, and Gen. Terry has captured two locomotives and two cars, which he is now using.

(Signed) J. M. SCHOFIELD, Maj. Gen.

FORTRESS MONROE, Mar. 25, via Baltimore, 26.

The following advices from Newbern have just reached here, via, the Albemarle canal.

Schofield's forces, which moved out from Kinston, triumphantly entered Goldsboro' on Tuesday evening the 21st inst., meeting very little resistance. They captured a large amount of property, including 40 railroad cars, 2 locomotives, guns, &c.

A portion of Sherman's forces met the enemy the same day, the 21st, at Mount Olive, where quite an engagement ensued, the enemy being overpowered and flanked, retreated in confusion towards Raleigh, while Sherman entered Smithfield, half way between Goldsboro and Raleigh.

Sherman, Schofield and Terry are in hourly communication with each other, and are pressing the enemy closely.

The Movement against Mobile Commenced.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18, via Cairo, 25.

The grand military movement against Mobile commenced yesterday by Benton's 3d division, 13th corps, and Col. Bertram's 1st Brigade, 22d corps. Gen. Villies' and General Stokes' brigades are also moving in the direction of Bonsecour.

Gen. Andrews also moved from Barrancas with two brigades, and took possession of Pensacola, which he now holds.

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

TUESDAY, March 28, 1865.

[Corrected weekly by J. McArthur, J. Hodge & Co., C. H Mulliken & Co., and W. H. Emery.]

Flour,	$9 00 to 14 00	Clear Salt Pork,	$20.00 to 25.00
Corn Meal,	1 95 to 2 00	Mutton, ₩ lb,	12 to 14
Rye Meal,	2 25 to 2 50	Turkeys ₩ lb,	18 to 20
Wheat,	none	Chickens, ₩ lb,	15 to 18
Rye,	2 00 to —	Geese, ₩ lb,	10 to 18
Corn,	1 95 to 2 00	Clover seed,	28 to 30
Barley,	1.25 to 1.50	Herdsgrass,	6 00 to 6 25
Beans,	2.25 to 2 75	Red Top,	1.50
Oats,	90 to 95	Hay, ₩ ton,	22.00 to 25.00
Potatoes,	60 to 70	Lime,	1.25 to 1.40
Dried Apples,	13 to 14	Fleece Wool,	65 to 75
Cooking Apples,	1 00 to 1 12	Pulled Wool,	75 to 80
Butter,	30 to 35	Sheep Skins	1.25 to 2 00
Cheese,	20 to 22	Hides,	7 to 7½
Eggs,	20 to 23	Calf Skins,	17 to 20
Lard,	26 to 28	Lamb Skins,	75 to 1.25
Veal,	9 to 12½	Wood, hard,	7.00 to 8.00
Round Hog,	14.00 to 16.00	Wood, soft,	3.00 to 5.00

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.

WEDNESDAY, March 22, 1865.

At market:	*Cattle.*	*Sheep.*	*Hogs.*
This week,	1737	3550	100
Last week,	1178	3568	425

PRICES.

BEEVES—First qual. 15.5) @ 16.00 } Per 100 lbs. on the total
Second do. 14.00 @ 15.00 } weight of hide, tallow,
Third do. 12.00 @ 13.00 } and dressed beef
Extra good $17,00@$18,00. Extra poor $10,00.

Working Oxen—Sales $135 @ $300; handy steers, $90 @ $130, or much according to value as beef.

Milch Cows—$45 @ $75; extra, $80 @ 100; ordinary, $28 @ 40.

Sheep—7 @ 10c for ordinary and fair lots; 11 @ 12½c for better lots; by the head, all the way from $5 to $25 each.

Hides—9½ @ 10c. *Calf Skins*—13c to 20c ₩ lb, or 0,00 @ 0,00. *Tallow*—9@11c.

Pelts, sheep—$1,00 @ $3,50; Lambs' $1.50 @ $2,25.

Stores—Wholesale, 13 @ —c ₩ lb.; retail, 14 @ 16c

Fat hogs 14c.

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

S Chick, 20; Daniel Wells, 85; G L & M V Berry, 15; T F Homstead, 15; Miller Pompilly, 37; Bigelow & Thorn, 32; J & M Hussey, 38; M Hutchinson, 14; Mr Thompson, 14; Chas Hill, 22.

REMARKS. There is a larger supply of cattle at market than the c was last week and the quality is better upon an average, there being more extra beeves among them Prices for extra qualities remain unchanged from last quotations, but upon the ordinary grades there is a slight decline and trade is not as active as it was at last market. There are some cattle being bought up to-day for the New York markets. There were several lots of cattle in this week, which were fatted at Rhode Island and Western Massachusetts and sold at our highest quotations. Trade has not been very active and there is still quite a lot of cattle unsold.

Working oxen are in good demand, and prices have ruled high Shaw & Hosmer, from Maine, sold a pair of four-year-old steers, 6 ft 4 in. for $158, and a fancy pair of 7 ft for $325; others at $165, $188. $220. $168, $240, etc. The panic in the barter market and in the prices of nearly all articles of traffic has affected the trade in milch cows, and prices are somewhat lower than last week.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—DROVES FROM MAINE.

Daniel Wells, 99.

REMARKS. There is not a much larger supply at markets this week than there was last, and prices are not as high. We quote sales of 1 lot of 300 at 11c ₩ lb 70 at 10c 255 at 12½-35 at 11c. 20 poor ones at 7c. 59 at 9, and 67 at 11c ₩ lb.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND, March 25, 1865.

APPLES. Green ₩ bbl $7 00 @ 8.00, Sliced, ₩ lb 16 @ 17. BUTTER. Country ₩ lb 28@33, Choice Table 35@38, store 20@25.

BEANS. Marrow ₩ bush $3 00@3 25, Pea $3 00@3 12, Blue Pod $2 75 @3 00

CHEESE Vermont ₩ lb new 23@24c; Country 21@22

GRAIN. Rye $1,95@2 00; oats 90 @ 95; South yellow corn, 1 85@1 87; barley 1 55@1 60; shorts, per ton $45@50; fine feed $45@50.

HAY. Hay ₩ net ton, pressed $26 50@27 00; loose $26 @$26 50

HIDES & SKINS. Western, 25@28, Slaughter Hides, 9@10, Calf Skins, 25@30, Sheep Pelts, $1,50@2,00.

PRODUCE. Potatoes, $2 37@$2 75 ₩ bbl.; Beef, ₩ quarter, 14@15c; Eggs, ₩ doz., 26@28c; Turkeys, 25@30c; Chickens, 23@25c; Geese, 20@25.—*Price Current.*

BOSTON MARKET.....March 25.

Flour—The market is firm with good demand—sales have been at $9.25 @ $9 50 for Western superfine; $9.75 @ $10,00 for common extras; $10,25@ $10,75 for medium do.; and $11,00 @ $14.00 for good and choice brands, including favorite St. Louis.

CORN—Southern yellow $1.63@1 65 ₩ bush.

OATS—Northern and Canada, 93 @ 95 ₩ oushel.

RYE—1,75 @ 1 80 ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales at $33 @ $35 per ton.

NEW YORK MARKET.....March 27.

Flour—Super State $9,25 @ 9.75; Round Hoop Ohio, 9,85@ 11 00; Western 9,30@10,25; Southern 10,10@13,50; Canada 9,55@11,00.

Wheat—Chicago spring 1 90@2,00; amber Michigan, 2,00 winter red western, 1,90@2.00

Corn—Western mixed, $1,53.

Oats—Canada 91.

Special Notices.

THE HORRORS OF INDIGESTION.

You complain of your stomach, unfortunate dyspeptic; but ought not your stomach to complain of you? Possibly the pangs you endure are simply the stomach's method of taking revenge upon you for neglecting and abusing it. Perhaps you have never made an effort to improve its condition, but on the other hand are continually cramming it with unwholesome and incongruous food. Have you ever tried HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a proper diet and regular meals? The Bitters in a week would put your digestive apparatus in perfect order, regulate the flow of bile in accordance with the laws of health, and produce just so much aperient action as would be necessary for your good; and when you are once all right, judicious and regular dieting, with a little of the Tonic now and then, would keep you so. If you have neglected these means of cure, don't blame your stomach for its rebellion. It is merely nature's hint that she wants help If you neglect it, the next thing may be Inflammation, or Scirrhus Cancer, or some other violent and dangerous disease. There is such a thing as being *too late* in these matters. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS will cure Dyspepsia; but Dyspepsia may engender diseases which defy all restoratives.

New York House, 59 Cedar Street, New York. 2w16

"A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY."

DR TEBBETTS' "PHYSIOLOGICAL HAIR REGENERATOR" is compounded in strict accordance with the well known laws of Physiology and modern Vegetable Chemistry it is not a "Dye," and will not stain a particle. It will "Restore Grey Hair," in all cases, to its original color. It promotes a growth of new hair in all cases on Bald Heads, when the glands or roots of the hair are not completely disorganized It prevents the hair from falling off, and removes all dandruff, heat, humors and itching from the scalp. It keeps the hair soft, moist, and perfectly healthy, and gives it a glossy and beautiful appearance. It is highly perfumed, and as a Dressing it has no superior. The "Regenerator" is warranted to produce the above results in all cases, if not, the money to be refunded. With it every "Grey Head" in New England can be restored in less than sixty days.

Price One Dollar per bottle. TEBBETTS BROTHERS, proprietors, Manchester, N. H. Messrs. GEORGE C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover street, Boston, General Wholesale Agents.

Sold in Augusta by the agents, C. F. POTTER & CO., and by Druggists everwhere. 6m11.

UPHAM'S PIMPLE BANISHER

Removes Pimples on the Face, Freckles, &c. It also softens the skin and beautifies the complexion. No toilet is complete without it Price 50 cents. Mailed to any address for 75 cents. J. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists.

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN

Colors the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache a beautiful *black or brown.* It consists of only one *preparation.* Color will not fade or wash out. Only 50 cents a box. Mailed to any address for 75 cents, by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists.

HAIR UPROOTED

From all parts of the Body in five minutes, *without injury to the skin,* by "UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER." Ask or send for "UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER," and take no other. Price $1. Mailed to any address for $1 25, by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists. 3m9

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!

WHEATON'S OINTMENT

WILL CURE THE ITCH IN 48 HOURS.

Also cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington Street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

For sale in Augusta by F. W. KINSMAN and DORR & CRAIG. 3m8*

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge.*

Please inclose a post paid envelope, addressed to yourself.

Address,
JOSEPH T. INMAN,
STATION D, BIBLE HOUSE.
New York City.

*3m14

For Throat Disorders and Coughs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, COUGHS, COLDS, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box by all Dealers in Medicine. 1m18

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT,

For wood, leather, crockery, and other substances, is the best aid to economy that the house-keeper can have. It will adhere in a liquid form, and is insoluble in water or oil. It will adhere oily substances completely. Two-ounce bottle, with brush (family package) 25 cents each. Sold everywhere.

HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

A Family package will be sent by mail for 50 cents. 3m9

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand is made from the **choicest** materials, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely **beneficial** in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 1y9

THE GREAT GERMAN HEILMITTEL

WILL CURE

COUGHS AND COLDS.

THE

G. G.

HEILMITTEL

WILL CURE

CONSUMPTION IN ITS FIRST STAGES.

And is the best remedy for

DIPTHERIA.

For sale by all Druggists. Price per Bottle $2.

WEEKS & POTTER, Druggists,

7w16 170 Washington St., Boston, Wholesale Agents.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless—Instantaneous and Reliable—produces a splendid Black or Natural Brown—remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes, and frequently restores the origina color. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed, W. A BACHELOR, 81 Barclay street, New York. 1y4

AMERICAN LADIES, to heighten their color and beauty, should take one table spoon full of DR. T. B. TALBOT'S MEDICATED PINEAPPLE CIDER at dinner, also when they retire at night, and when they rise in the morning.

For sale everywhere. B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent.

1t 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72 & 74 Washington St., New York.

THE BOWEN MICROSCOPE,

MAGNIFYING 500 TIMES, mailed to any address for 50 CENTS. THREE FOR $1.00. Address F. D. BOWEN, Box 220

3m12 *Boston, Mass.*

Blacking, Bluing, &c. Use the Liquid or Arm, and Navy Paste Blacking, and also the 'Laundry Blue,' made by B. F. Brown & Co., Boston. Ask your grocer for them; you will be sure to like them. eow6m14

Married.

In Winthrop, March 15th, by Rev. J. Boynton, Col. Edward R. Spear, of Rockland, to Charlotte B. May of Winthrop.

In Wayne, by B Sylvester, Esq., Pilna Allen, to Flory S. Leavett, both of Turner.

In Mount Vernon, March 23d, by A. Smith, Esq., Benjamin F. Rooinson of Salina, Kansas, to Susan A. Smith of Mount Vernon.

In Sumner, 21st inst, by Rev. A. Barrows, Leonard W. Thompson to Lucinda Berry, both of Hartford.

Died.

In Augusta, Feb. 27th, James Burbank, aged 54 years.

In Salesbury, N. C., Jan. 21st, Henry D. Fiske, Serg Co C, 16th Me. Regt., son of Jeremiah Fiske of this city, aged 39 years. N. H. papers please copy.

In Vassalboro', March 24th, John O. Sibley, aged 47 years.

In Windsor, Dec 6th, Capt. Jas S. Griffin, aged 67 years.

In Mount Vernon, March 26th, Alton D., son of Charles H. and Lucy A Turner, aged 15 years 3 months.

In China, Jan. 31st, of diptheria, Emma A., daughter of Jeremiah and Rachel Mitchell, aged 14 years 9 months.

In Washington, D. C., Aug. 15, 1864, of congestion of the brain, Edwin A Maxfield of China, 7th Me. Vols., aged 25 years. In China, Feb. 25th, of diphtheria, Julia A Maxfield, wife of the above and daughter of Joseph and Rachel Mitchell, aged 21 years.

In Grinnell, Iowa, March 8th, Amos Longley, aged 37 years and 7 days. Formerly of Norridgewock, Maine.

AT MEONIAN HALL.

Friday Evening, March 31st, '65.

☞ Return of the Augusta Favorites! ☜

THE RENOWNED

VARIAN-HOFFMAN COMBINATION!

ONE GRAND CONCERT

as above, by the following Great Artists:

MADAM CHARLOTTE VARIAM,

The charming Prima Donna.

MR. GEORGE SIMPSON,

The splendid Tenor of Grace Church, N. Y.

MR. E. HOFFMAN,

The distinguished Pianist and Composer,

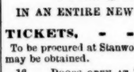
IN AN ENTIRE NEW AND ELEGANT PROGRAMME.

TICKETS, - - - - - - 50 CENTS.

To be procured at Stanwood's Music Store, where programmes may be obtained.

16 DOORS OPEN AT 7, COMMENCE AT 8 O'CLOCK.

FOR THE WESTERN STATES.

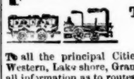


THROUGH TICKETS FROM AUGUSTA

To all the principal Cities and Towns in the West, via Great Western, Lake shore, Grand Trunk and Erie roads for sale, and all information as to routes &c. cheerfully furnished by

4w16 J. W. CLAPP, AGENT, Augusta.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,



VIA NIAGARA FALLS TO CHICAGO

AND ALL POINTS WEST!

THROUGH TICKETS via this popular route for sale in Augusta, by 4w16 J. W. CLAPP, Agent.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Insane Hospital until APRIL 10th, 1865, for

500,000 MERCHANTABLE BRICKS,
9,000 FEET PINE DIMENSION TIMBER,
35,000 " SPRUCE "
20,000 " DRY MERCHANTABLE PINE BOARDS,
25,000 " SPRUCE BOARDS.

The contractor to state the price of the bricks at the kiln, and the price if delivered at the Hospital wharf. Also the price of the lumber at the mill and the price if delivered at the Hospital wharf. The bricks to be ready in such lots as may be required by the Superintendent, from the 1st of May to September. The Trus ees reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed satisfactory. A schedule of the timber can be had on application to the Architect, F. H. FASSETT, No. 137½ Middle St., Portland 2w16

AUCTION! AUCTION!!

GREAT SALE OF APPLE TREES.

I intend to sell to the highest bidder all the trees and vines at the ISLAND NURSERY this spring, being at present about thirty thousand engrafted apple trees, comprising the following kinds, viz.:

Summer Apples.	Winter Apples.
Early Harvest,	Baldwin,
Early Strawberry,	Yellow Bellflowers,
Sweet Bough,	Green Sweet,
Golden Sweet,	Hubbardston Nonsuch,
Primate,	King, (of Pumpkins Co.,)
Early Red Streak.	Monmouth Pippin,
Holland Pippin.	Northern Spy,
Autumn Apples.	Pomme Gris,
Fall Pippin,	Rambo.
Fall Jenneting,	Rhode Island Greening,
Hawley,	Ribston Pippin,
Jersey Sweet,	Golden Russet,
Fameuse,	Roxbury Russet,
Colvert,	Spitzenburg,
German Bough,	Talman Sweeting,
	Twenty Ounce,
	Vandervere.

Also a few hundred CHERRY TREES, and about two hundred GRAPE VINES. I shall sell them in lots of not less than a row, containing from 25 to 250 trees each. They are from 4½ to 7 feet high, and grown on light, sandy soil They have grown slow, as they have not been highly cultivated. They have excellent roots.

The sale will commence TUESDAY, May 2d, at 10 o'clock. Any time previous persons may select any row at $10 per 100 trees, being less than one-half of the original price, and the trees can remain until the last of spring, and an arrangement can be made for them to remain longer.

To those who have sent in their orders for a few of the different kinds, I will say I can not fill them, as I shall sell them as they stand in lots of not less than a row.

Form an wanting but few of a kind, by forming clubs and bidding off a number of rows, can exchange, thereby giving each a variety. Two men can take up about two thousa d trees per day in rows The men formerly employed at the nursery can be hired to take up trees, &c. The nursery is about 60 rods from the depot.

I have many letters showing that the trees from this nursery have done well.

J. K. OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

Kendall's Mills, March, 1865. 16

BANGOR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

LEWIS BLOCK, MAIN STREET,

Bangor, Maine.

THIS Institution is comprised in WORTHINGTON, WARNER & CO'S

Great American Chain of Commercial Colleges,

a connected series of Institutions extending from Maine to California, and connected by a complete system of COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BANGOR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE offers to both Gentlemen and Ladies the best facilities for obtaining a complete

BUSINESS EDUCATION.

The course of Instruction embraces every department of Business. The student not only receives a THEORETICAL knowledge of business, but gets a thorough knowledge of its practical operation by means of the

Actual Business Department,

in which he goes through all the operations of trade, buying, selling, corresponding, making and negotiating Notes, Sets of Exchange, &c.

THE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE BANK with a capital of $200,000.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES with two complete sets of apparatus.

STORES, OFFICES, &c., are in full operation in this Department.

SEND US NAMES.

To any person sending us the names and address of fifty persons likely to be interested in a commercial education, we will remit, free, a large and elegant photograph of our great masterpiece, St. George and the Dragon.

Send for Circular. Address,

WORTHINGTON, WARNER & SMITH,

4w16 PRINCIPALS.

A FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in East Readfield, two miles from the Depot. Contains about 75 acres, well wooded, a good orchard, and good buildings. For particulars inquire of C. JUDKINS, on the premises.

March 27, 1865. 3w6*

GRASS SEEDS, &c.

Herds Grass and Clover Seed, Seed Grain, Field and Garden Seed, by the pound. Early Peas, Beans, &c.

Also all the most approved Fertilizers. Guano, Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, Poudrette, Bone Dust, &c. For sale in large or small quantities by JOHN McARTHUR,

No. 1 Market Square.

Augusta, March 24 1865. 8wis16

FOR SALE.

A YEARLING BULL, 15-16ths Durham. Color red. Sired by the celebrated bull Damon 34

JOHN A. ABBY.

Brigadier Isle, Searsport, March 17, 1865. 3w16

OX CART FOR SALE.

A SECOND HAND OX CART in good condition, for sale cheap by ESI WILLS.

Augusta, March 27, 1865. 3w16

THE GALLATIN LAND, COAL AND OIL COMPANY,

OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Capital Stock,	$1,250,000
No. of Shares,	125.000
Par Value,	$10 per Share.

OFFICERS,

Hon. LOT M. MORRILL, President,
Hon. R. D. RICE, Vice President.

DIRECTORS,

Hon. JAMES W. GRIMES, U. S. S. Iowa.
GEO. W. QUINTARD. Pres't Morgan Iron Works, N. Y. City.
GEO. M. WESTON, Washington, D. C.
Hon. F. A. PIKE, Calais, Maine.
The President, Vice President and Treasurer, ex-officio.

TREASURER,

ERASTUS BALTLETT, Esq., Augusta, Me.

SECRETARY,

A. B. FARWELL Esq., Augusta, Me.

The Stock of this Company consists of

331,811 1-2 ACRES IN FEE SIMPLE,

situated in West Virginia. The great body of these lands lie near the Ohio river, or near to or directly upon the Big Sandy, the Guyan lotte, the Great Kanawha, and the Little Kanawha.

Only 28,400 shares in the company are to be placed in the market These shares will be offered for sixty days.

All information furnished by the Agent, and Circulars sent.

J. H. MANLEY,

16 AUGUSTA, Maine.

SUFFOLK AND OIL CREEK

PETROLEUM CO.,

OF BOSTON.

$350,000	CAPITAL STOCK.
100,000	SHARES.
$50,000	RESERVED WORKING CAPITAL.
$3,50	PAR VALUE AND SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

No Personal Liability or Future Assessments.

PRESIDENT,

JOHN S. BARRY, of Boston.

TRASURER,

LEVI H. STRAW, of Boston.

DIRECTORS,

JOHN S. BARRY, of Boston, V. J. MESSINGER, of Canton,
SAM'L JOHNSON, of Charlestown, SETH E. BROWN, of Boston,
J. S. SEAILER, of Roxbury, A. W. ADAMS, of Roxbury,
S. E. TILLSON, of Titusville.

The properties of this Company consist of 643 acres, principally owned in Fee Simple, of the most desirable Oil Lands, situated mostly on Oil Creek, Penn., upon which there are three wells now down, capable of producing from 100 to 1000 barrels per day when completed, as they are located so near the great producing interests of the *Empire, Noble, Sherman* and *Drake* wells, on this noted creek. This Company offer inducements seldom met with The capital stock is very small for the amount of valuable oil lands the Company possesses. Three engines are already at the wells. Our Agent at Titusville writes us that the well on the McKibany farm has commenced flowing, which places this Company beyond a doubt of success. The officers of this Company, in placing this property before the New England public, have full confidence that no properties yet offered are superior, or any out of which larger and more certain dividends may at once be expected. Maps and full information given on application to the Treasurer. Subscriptions received by JOS. W. DAVIS, Banker, No. 29 State street, and at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 47 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.

1m16 LEVI H. STRAW, Treas'r.

WHAT MAY BE HAD FOR $1.00.

AND HOW TO GET IT!

A Splendid New, 7-octavo, round Cornered

PIANO,

HALLETT & DAVIS' Manufacture—cost $375. (May be seen at the Warerooms of the manufacturers, No. 272 Washington Street, Boston) Ladies' Gold, Silver and other WATCHES, Sewing Machines, Cloaks, Shawls, Dress Goods, and various other articles, Useful and Ornamental, embracing in all FIFTEEN HUNDRED ARTICLES! One of which you are sure to receive by forwarding One Dollar and three 3 cent postage stamps, to the address of the subscriber.

The manner of distributing the above valuable property, will be as follows:—A Book of Entry will be kept, on which is registered Fifteen Hundred Numbers; against each No. is likewise recorded an article of Merchandise; on the receipt of $1, and 3 three cent postage stamps, the address of the person sending the same will be also registered, strictly in rotation, until the whole of the numbers are taken; at which time a circular will be sent to each party, apprising them of the articles against their respective names

It will be evident to all that this method is one of the utmost fairness, and should any one question, in the slightest degree the integrity of our manner of proceeding, we hereby assure them that, at the time of announcing the articles against their names, they shall have the opportunity of examining our Book of Entry, for their entire satisfaction.

☞ The above method is a novel one, and equally fair to all, as the articles of the greatest value are so scattered among the numbers that each and every one has an equal chance for an article of greater or lesser value. Every one is sure to get something worth having, from a Splendid Piano, or valuable Gold Watch, down to a pretty Locket

☞ The above sale is perfectly independent of the sale which is still in operation, "SALE OF A PLEDGED STOCK," and will not conflict with it in any manner.

E. SIBLEY,

No. 2½ Green Street, Boston, Mass. 3w16

PACIFIC GUANO.

AGENCY FOR THE

AMMONIATED PACIFIC GUANO.

WE are receiving a constant supply of this superior guano, which will be found one of the

Cheapest and Best Fertilizers in the Market.

It is a *genuine imported Guano,* containing from seventy to eighty per cent of Phosphate of Lime, to which has been added by a chemical process, an adequate percentage of Ammonia, so fixed that it cannot evaporate.

It is powerful and efficacious, capable of bearing the crops through the season, maturing the same before the early frost, and leaving the soil enriched by the addition of

Phosphate of Lime and Ammoniacal Salts.

It is adapted to all soils, and all the various crops, Grass, Grain, Corn, Potatoes, Root Crops, Tobacco, &c., &c., as will be seen by the numerous letters and testimonials received. Every farmer and gardener should use it. A pamphlet, containing testimonials, &c., will be furnished on application.

2m16 GEO. DAVENPORT & CO. 145 MILK ST., BOSTON.

VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE AT AUCTION

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5.

The subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he now resides, in Wayne, known as the home farm of the late Geo. W Pressey. The farm consists of 200 acres—50 of which, lying separate from the other, will be included or not at the buyer's option. It is well fenced and watered, and in good tillage, and the buildings are extensive and in good condition. The house is warmed by a furnace. There is a good orchard, and the general conveniences of a good farm home. Seventy tons of hay were cut the past season. Some Stock, Farming Tools, &c., will be sold with the farm, if desired.

Also—22 acres of pasturage and tillage land on the river road, two miles below Waterville Village; and 20 acres on Ten Lots road, near West Waterville.

☞ The above property will be sold at auction on the premises on Wednesday, April 5, at 9 o'clock A. M., without reserve.—Terms liberal, and made known at time of sale.

J. M. PRESSY.

Waterville, Feb. 22, 1865 1w16

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,

Pleasantly situated in Augusta, 1½ miles from the river, on the old Winthrop Road; containing 128 acres of as good land as there is on the Kennebec. 60 acres are in Tillage, 40 acres Pasturage; the remainder in wood, which will cut 1000 cords, and is well fenced with heavy stone wall. The buildings consist of a story and a half House with L, Wood-Shed Carriage House, Hay House, two Barns, one 35x60, the other 42x40, nearly new, with cellar, all in good repair. The farm cuts from sixty to seventy tons of hay.

This property is worthy the attention of any one wishing for a profitable farm or a pleasant situation.

3w16 SAMUEL GUILD.

ARE YOU LAME, CRIPPLED, DEFORMED?

Or have you or your neighbor a boy or girl, or child, lame with contracted limbs, or curved spine, or crooked feet, or weak or paralyzed limbs or ankles, or who are entirely helpless, or who are obliged to creep or to walk with crutches, or whose limbs are shortened or crooked or drawn up, or who walk on the toes, or whose ankles roll over or turn inward, or who have crooked knees from white swelling, or scrofula, or who limp from hip difficulty? To save such from a life of misery will you not write a letter, giving the prominent points of the case, and receive in return, free of charge, a circular, which may be the means of restoring them?

If so address DR. J. P. MANN,

1w16* No. 23, West 41st Stree, New York.

GERMAN BUCK FOR SALE.

OLD HAMBURG

Is a FULL BLOOD IMPORTED BUCK, three years old; weight 230 pounds For beauty, stock,

Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

LONG AGO.

came to the place of my birth and said—The friends of my
h where are they?—and Echo answered, "Where are they."

Arise now! Arise on my vision
Thou summer of long ago,
When sweet with Arcadian beauty,
Was the vale and the river's flow.

How enchanting then was the forest,
And fragrant the blossoms of May,
How gorgeous then were the sunsets,
How fresh was the breaking of day.

I see in the deepening vision,
A morning all gemmed with the dew;
And I see in dark sad eyes again
A spirit all pure and true.

We stand where the oak trees whisper,
And nod to the solemn pines,
Over a cluster of lonely graves
Thick clad with moss and vines.

Again in the cool sweet evening,
While golden stars look down
Thro' rifts in the branches o'er us,
We stand in the shadow brown,

Of a tree beside her dwelling,
And I hear the birds of night;
The whippoorwill is singing on,
The hawk wheels by in flight.

I feel once more the sweet baptism
Of moonlight thro' the vine,
While in that tender mystic light
Once more those sad eyes shine.

We parted ere the Autumn came
Which seems so long past now,
And in the wide world's devious way
Oh! Mary where art thou?

"Never disturb me: let misfortune's arrows
Assail thy bosom howsoe'er they may,
Thou knowest this one true heart never falters
While the red life blood holds its mystic sway.

Others may smile on thee while joy and gladness
Waken like ripples at the west wind's breath,
But I am thine thro' gloom and grief and sadness
Thine in youth's joyous spring time, thine till death.

Will not the pine tree's solemn wave like murmuring
Fall on thine ear in some lone twilight hour,
Stilling thy pulses wild inquiet throbbing,
Hushing thy spirit with its spell like power?

Will not the grape vine ce'r some low roof wreathing
Its graceful clusters, and thick rustling leaves,
Wake in thy soul some old familiar feeling,
Some tender memory of departed eves?

Ah! me! how sad to think that I no longer
Shall spring to meet thee at the cottage step,
Nor yet at closing day, reluctant linger
With the low 'good night' trembling on my lip.

But while the pale moon hangs her silver crescent
O'er the dim mountains and the dewy vales,
How sweet to link thine image with the present
And fancy I am mingling with thy dreams.

Oh! let us cherish wherese'er we wander
The flowers of love that round our pathway bloom,
That when the shades of evening round us gather,
Their hues shall light us to the silent tomb.

Then with rich odors breathing grateful incense,
Our memories will in some true heart endure,
As a sweet benison, a high incentive
To love more holy, and,to deeds more pure."

And these were thoughts of that sweet time
Of love, both deep and true;
A fairest flower of freshest morn,
Its bloom all dashed with dew.

Thou lily in that valley shining,
Unknown to human care,
Have these long, long years cankered
And torn thy petals fair?

The picture of sacred things,
Do my good angels keep,
And whisper that the seeming change
Is not of death, but sleep;

That to each worldless thought of youth
Which seems to wake no more,
Shall some pure touch of hands Divine,
The gift of Life restore.

Phillips, March, 1865. L. C. B.

Our Story-Teller.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

"Four o'clock, and no Ellen yet! What can tain her so—she that is usually more punctual at the clock itself?"

It was scarcely a room in which Laura Avery as sitting—rather a magnificent bay-window th draperies of embroidered lace.

"Poor Ellen," she murmured, "how different- our lots have been ordered in this world. Her rents dead—their wealth irretrievably lost and e too proud to accept a cent that she has t laboriously earned. Oh, dear!" and Laura ghed again, just as the clock's liquid voice imed the half hour.

"She doesn't come," soliloquized the puzzled tle damsel. "There's something the matter. erhaps she is sick—oh, yes, she must be sick! ll send James to inquire—no, I'll go myself."

Before the sentence was out of her lips she was in her own room adjusting a soft gray shawl er her black silk dress, and tying the string of quiet little brown velvet bonnet, whose one imson rose among its trimmings of emerald moss as not unlike the bloom of her own cheek.

"I don't think it is going to snow," she pon- red, looking out at the gray, threatening sky, she drew on her perfectly-fitting kid gloves. At any rate, I shall walk very fast."

As she came through the softly-carpeted vesti- ule a servant approached her.

"A note, Miss Laura. It came five minutes go."

Ah! the rose was several shades in the back- ound now, as Laura Avery broke open the ented seal, and glanced over the delicate, eam-colored sheet, with a bright, half-sup- ressed smile dimpling the corners of her mouth. et the note was a very simple one, after all:

"My ear Miss Avery: May I promise my- lf the pleasure of accompanying you to hear the ew opera to-night? Unless I receive a message o forbid me, I will call for you at half-past seven.

"Your most devoted slave and subject,

"Florian Richley."

Laura instinctively slipped the note into her osom, as if fearful lest the very pictures on the all should catch a sight of the elegant chirogra- hy, and pursued her way down the gloomy reet, with eyes that saw the murky atmos- here through a radiant glow of *couleur de rose.*

Meantime, the gray October light was fading way from a dreary room on the third floor of a ouse situated on one of those side streets where ecent respectability strives, hand to hand, with he grim assailant want.

Singularly out of keeping with the shabby nd poverty-stricken aspect of the apartment was newly-finished dress of lustrous purple silk, right as the dyes of Tyre, that lay folded on the able beside the window in such a manner that ou could see the costly trimming—a wide bor- er of purple velvet, edged on either side with a uting of white point lace. For poor Ellen Way- all was nothing more important than a hard- orking and poorly-paid dress-maker.

She lay on the little white bed in the corner, ith her flushed cheek pressed close against the illow, and her slender figure partially covered y a coarse plaided scarlet shawl, while the oc- asional involuntary contraction of her forehead ore witness to the pain she was meekly suffer- ng.

As one or two quiet tears escaped from her losed eyelids, and crept softly down her cheek, light step sounded on the landing outside, and knock came gently to the panels of the door.

"Come in," said Ellen, hurriedly dashing way the tears. "Laura, is it possible that this s you, dear?"

"Yes, it is myself, and none other, Nell, I ould not imagine why you did not come and fi hat dress, as you had appointed; but I know he reason now. Nelly, you are sick. Why did ou not send for me?"

Ellen tried to smile faintly.

"I am not very sick, Laura: at least, I have ot suffered much pain until to-night, and the octor says that if I only had a little wine—no, aura, do not draw your purse," she added, with slightly perceptible sparkle in her eyes, and a roud quiver on her lips. "I am not yet quite o low as to accept charity. Don't look so hurt nd grieved, dearest. You know how sensitive I an not help being on some points. It is only for little while. When I am well enough to take hat dress home, and receive the money for it, I hall be enabled to purchase whatever I may re- quire."

Laura Avery knelt down at her friend's bed- ide, with soft, pleading eyes.

"Dear Ellen, you surely will not refuse to ac- ept a temporary loan from me."

Ellen shook her head with a grave smile.

"I can wait, Laura."

Laura looked from the dress to Ellen with a ace of pained perplexity. Suddenly a bright in- piration seemed to strike her,

"Let me take the dress home, Ellen!" she ex- laimed. "The walk will be just what I need, nd I can stop at Dubour's on the way back and rder the wine for you. You will never be strong nless you cosset yourself up a little, You will et me, Nell?"

Ellen hesitated a moment.

"But Laura—"

"No buts in the matter, if you please, Nell," aughed Laura, gleefully beginning to fold the ich dress into the little basket that stood upon he table beside it. "Where is it to go?"

"To Mrs. Richley's in Rives Street. Why, aura, what is the matter?"

"Nothing, only I am folding this dress wrong," eturned Laura, in a low voice. It was well that llen did not see the scarlet blush that rose to er friend's lovely cheek, as she stood with her ack to the bed smoothing the lustrous breadths f purple silk. Mrs. Richley's! Laura was al- most sorry that she had volunteered to go, but it was too late to retract her offer now.

"What a selfish little creature I am," she mused. "Poor Nelly needs the money so much, and can not go for it herself, and it isn't at all likely that I shall see Florian. I will go—there is an end of it."

"Thank you, dear Laura, it is so kind of you," said Ellen, fervently, as Miss Avery came to the bedside with the basket on her arm, and a blue veil drawn closely over the brown velvet bonnet. "She owes me three dollars for this dress, and there are seven dollars on the old account that she has never yet paid me."

"Ten dollars! I'll collect it, never fear," said Laura gaily, as she disappeared, while to poor Ellen it seemed as if the sunshine all died out with the bright presence of her beautiful friend. It was nearly dusk when Miss Avery, summoning up all her resolution, ascended the brown stone steps of the Richley mansion and rang the bell.

"Is Mrs. Richley at home?"

"What's your business with Mrs. Richley?" asked the servant, suspiciously scrutinizing the little basket that she carried. Laura bit her lip. This manner from servants was entirely a new experience to her, yet how often must poor Ellen have endured it.

"I have called to bring home a dress that was finished for her," she said in a tone of quiet dignity.

"Oh—ah—yes, well, I s'pose you'd best walk in."

The servant conducted her up stairs to a sort of sitting-room, or boudoir, where Mrs. Richley, a portly dame of about fifty, gorgeously dressed in crimson silk, was sitting in her easy chair in front of a glowing coal fire. Laura was inwardly grateful that the gas had not been lighted, particularly when she observed that Mr. Florian Richley was lounging on a velvet sofa in one of the window recesses. Mrs. Richley looked up as the servant ushered in the new comer.

"Well, young woman what do you want?"

Laura's cheek tinged at the tone of course insolence in which she was addressed, but she commanded herself to reply meekly:

"I have brought home your dress, Mrs. Richley."

"Where is Miss Waynall?"

"She is ill."

"Very well, lay down the dress; it is all right."

But Laura stood her ground valiantly.

"Miss Waynall would like the money to-night, Madam—seven dollars on the old account and three for this dress."

"It is not convenient to-night."

"But Mrs. Richley, Miss Waynall is ill and needs the money, persisted Laura.

"There Florian," said Mrs. Richley petulantly, addressing the young man in the Turkish dressing gown and elaborately arranged hair, "I told you just how it would be."

"What the deuce is the matter now?" snappishly asked Florian, for the first time condescending to evince any interest in what was going on.

"Why, these impertinent dress-making people are always clamoring for money, just when you have drained me of my last cent."

"Let 'em clamor, then, that's my advice," said Mr. Florian, without taking the trouble to move his head.

"Just give me back that ten-dollar bill, Florian," urged his mother: "You can't want it to-night."

"But I do want it, it happens," said Florian coolly.

"You are just going to fritter it away in some of those gambling places, or drink yourself stupid again," fretted Mrs. Richley. "It's too bad, getting my money away from me just to indulge in those horrid habits! Why don't you earn money for yourself?"

"Easy, mamma, easy," said the dutiful son, lazily dragging himself to a sitting posture. "Don't lose your temper, for it isn't worth while. This ten-dollar bill is going to help make my fortune. It shall take the lovely Laura to the opera to-night."

"Nonsense; this fine scheme will flash in the pan just like all the rest of your castles in the air.

"She won't have you."

"Oh yes, she will, my incredulous mamma; wait and see. I shall bring her to the point pretty soon. Then I'll pay you back the money with interest out of my lady's bag of shiners."

"And will you leave off your gambling habits? Oh, Florian, they will be the ruin of you yet."

"Perhaps, perhaps not," returned the young man, insolently. "That will be very much as I please."

Both the mother and her hopeful son had, apparently, entirely forgotten the presence of the young girl who was standing in the dusky shadows near the door, until this moment, when Mrs. Richley, turning sharply round saw her.

"What are you waiting for?" she asked, irritably. "I have already told you that it was not convenient to pay you the money to night.—Why don't you go about your business?"

Her cheeks were flushed, even beneath their artificial bloom of rouge, and her chill gray eyes sparkled with rising anger, as Laura Avery composedly advanced forward. She took one of the wax tapers from its china shell and lighted the gas with a steady hand, whose flash of rich rings struck Mrs. Richley with astonishment.

"I am sorry that you can not pay your just debts, Madame," said Laura, quietly looking the amazed mother and son in the face; "but I am not sorry for any occurrence that has had the effect of opening my eyes to the true character of Mr. Florian Richley. I will take the ten dollars, sir, to my sick friend, as you will find it entirely unnecessary to go to the expense of taking Miss Laura Avery to the opera to-night."

Florian's handsome cheek had grown pale—his knees quivered beneath him as he mechanically took the bill from his pocket-book and placed it in the hand of the imperative beauty, while Mrs. Richley sank back aghast into the cushioned easy-chair.

Florian made one desperate attempt to retrieve his lost fortune, even in the moment of sore defeat and discomforture.

"I am very sorry—awkward mistake—hope you will afford me an explanation," he stammered.

"I require no explanation, sir," was Laura's cold reply, as she withdrew from the apartment, haughty and unapproachable as a statue of ice.

She hurried homeward through the twilight streets, with a burnig cheek and a beating heart, and it was nearly dark when once more she entered Miss Waynall's room lighted only by the faint glow of the low fire.

"Back so soon, Laura?" asked Ellen, somewhat surprised.

"Here is the money, Nelly, and the wine," she said, thankful for the dim light that could not betray her tell-tale features. "And now you must get well as fast as you can."

"Oh, Laura, I am so much obliged to you," said Ellen, earnestly.

Laura stooped to kiss her friend's pale cheek, inwardly reflecting how much she had to thank Ellen's indisposition.

But she never told Ellen of the discovery she had unwittingly made, while fulfilling the gentle mission of friendship, and no one ever knew the precise manner in which the contemplated match between Florian Richley and Laura Avery was broken off.

There are some things that bring their own reward in this world—and the one act of kindness had saved Laura from unconsciously taking the step that would have percipitated her into a lifetime of misery

FRETFUL PEOPLE.

Men make themselves uncomfortable, destroy the peace of their families, and actually make themselves hated by fretfulness. Beecher says:

It is not work that kills men; it is worry, work is healthy. You hardly put more on a man than he can bear. Worry is rust upon the blade. It is not the revolution that destroy the machinery, but the friction. Fear secretes acid, but love and trust are sweet juices.

We knew a man with a patient, good Christian wife, and we never heard him speak a kind, pleasant word to her, and doubt if he ever did in the half century they have lived together. He is always in a fret. Everything goes wrong. You would think that he was made of crossed-grained timber, and had always been trying to digest a cross-cut saw. He is always cross, and thinks that his wife and children, hired hands, and all the domestic animals, have entered into a combination to worry him to death. He is not only rusty, but fairly crusted over with it. He is encased in a shell of acid secretions, through which no sweet juices ever distil. Friction has literally worn him out, and he will soon worry himself to death. Of course, he has never worked to any advantage to himself or anybody else. With him every thing goes wrong. He superstitiously believes "it is because the devil has a spite against him," when in truth it is nothing but his own fretfulness.

☞ Pleasure of what kind soever, is but an agreement between the object and the faculty. This description, if well applied, will give us the true height of ourselves and tell us what size we are. If little things will please us, we may conclude that we are none of the biggest people. Children are as well known by their diversions, as by their stature.—*Jeremy Collier.*

The War for the Union.

SHERMAN'S MARCH FROM SAVANNAH TO FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

The following is a brief summary of the details of the march of Sherman's "lost army" from Savannah to Fayetteville, North Carolina, where it turned up, "all well and doing finely," on the 10th instant:

Initiatory Steps.

General Sherman's design in commencing this campaign was evidently to bewilder and confuse the enemy so that they should be unable to concentrate and offer resistance. For this purpose he divided his army in such a way as to threaten Charleston, Branchville and Augusta at once, with the purpose of uniting it at the proper time. By the middle of January all preparations were completed, and the right wing of the army, consisting of the Fifteenth (Logan's) and Seventeenth (Blair's) Corps, both under General Howard of Maine, were moved by water from Savannah up the coast to Beaufort. The left wing, consisting of the Fourteenth (Williams') and Twentieth Corps (Davis'), both under General Slocum of New York, moved up the Savannah River to Sisters' Ferry, while the cavalry, under Kilpatrick of New York, advanced still further Westward toward Augusta. The design was to have all three of these columns unite in the vicinity of Branchville. The two corps of the right wing advanced from Pocotaligo in a northwesterly direction, through tangled thickets and almost impenetrable swamps, between the Combahee and Coosawatchie rivers.

First Opposition Encountered.

No opposition was encountered until arriving at the point designated for crossing the latter river, when the enemy were found in some force by the Fifteenth Corps. They were, however, soon routed, with small loss to us, and the column continued on the march.

In crossing the Salkehatchie, the advance of the Seventeenth Corps, under Gen. Howard, had a severe skirmish with the rebels, resulting in a loss to us of about one hundred killed and wounded. The enemy were scattered. Our wounded were sent back to Beaufort, and the march was resumed. Though the column had started with thirty days' rations, the men foraged extensively on the route, and, as in the march through Georgia, lived upon the fat of the land. After crossing the Salkehatchie, the column struck the railroad running from Branchville to Augusta, the Fifteenth Corps at Bamburg, and the Seventeenth at Midway, a few miles west of Branchville. Soon after, the left wing of the army, which had made the detour around through Sister's Ferry, came up. After destroying the railroad for some distance, the right wing pushed on north, crossing the south branch of the Edisto river, leaving Branchville off at the right. Some opposition was encountered from rebel skirmishers, but they were steadily driven before our troops, who next crossed the North Edisto and occupied Orangeburg, seventeen miles above Branchville, on the railroad leading to Columbia. This was on the 11th of February. After halting here a brief time, the column again moved rapidly to the Little Congaree river, where the rebels endeavored to make a stand. They were, however, defeated, with small loss to us, and the column pushed on to Columbia, sixty-eight miles from Branchville. Beauregard made a feeble attempt to hold the city, but was soon flanked out of it. General Sherman, who accompanied this wing of the army, stood on the south bank of the Broad river watching the various movements progressing for the capture of the Palmetto capital, and as soon as the pontoons were thrown, rode victoriously into the city at the head of his columns. Unionists and negroes waved their handkerchiefs, and evinced in various other ways their joy at seeing the Federal troops. The Thirtieth Ohio hoisted the Stars and Stripes over the Capitol, where the first ordinance of secession was passed. After delaying until February 20, the advance was again sounded, and the right wing moved up toward Winsboro', thirty miles, destroying the railroad for the entire distance. From thence it moved eastward to Camden, entering the place on the 25th, after a feeble resistance. Before arriving there two rebel officers, Captains De Pass and Courtney, who had gone out into the country to fight a duel, were captured. From Camden the march was continued still further eastward to Cheraw, where among other trophies secured, was a Blakely thirty-two pounder bearing the following inscription: "To the Sovereign State of South Carolina by a Citizen Abroad, March, 4, 1861." Nothing further of special importance occurred until the arrival of the column at Fayetteville. Captain Duncan's scouts were the first to enter the place, which was surrendered by the Mayor. General Sherman established his headquarters at the arsenal, which is to be destroyed. The troops were in the best of condition after their long march, and ready to move at once upon Raleigh, or whatever other point their gallant commander might decide upon.

Movement of the Left Wing.

The left wing of the army, composed of the Fourteenth and Twentieth corps, encountered but little opposition in the tramp from Sister's Ferry to the vicinity of Branchville. The route, however, lay through dismal swamps and marshes, which made very unpleasant marching for the men. Thousands of bushels of corn and other cereals were found along the route, and the soldiers foraged extensively, thereby providing themselves with ample supplies for man and beast. The column reached Blackville, on the railroad west of Branchville, soon after the right wing occupied Bamburg and Midway, a few miles to the east. From here the command pushed due north, crossing the head waters of the Edisto, and on the 15th occupied Lexington Court House, ten miles west of Columbia. The troops then marched into Columbia and afterward pushed north to Winsboro', which place was nearly destroyed by fire by its own inhabitants.

From Winsboro' the left wing marched to the Catawba river, striking it at Rocky Mount Ford, the scene of one of the South Carolina skirmishes during the Revolution. Rocky Mount was one of Cornwallis' lines of retreat. The Catawba here is about a thousand feet wide, and runs through a very hilly country. A pontoon was thrown across, and the Twentieth Corps hurried over.

Lynch's creek and other streams were crossed in rapid succession, and the Twentieth Corps reached the town of Chesterfield on Friday, the 3d of March. A brigade of rebels was driven out by General Jackson's skirmish line, and possession taken of the paltry town. A brick courthouse and six houses comprise the village. From Chesterfield the left wing marched to the Great Pedee river, near the State line. Howard's wing was already in Cheraw. The Great Pedee, or Yadkin of North Carolina, is quite a formidable stream to an army depending on pontoon boats, and we were delayed on its banks two days. Crossing the cavalry and the Fourteenth Corps, Gen. Slocum plunged into the State of North Carolina.

The left wing next crossed the path of Hardee, who retreated from Cheraw to Rockingham, and advanced on Fayetteville without let or hindrance, except from a small force of cavalry. Biard's Division of the Fourteenth Corps skirmished into town without a halt for a line of battle, and Colonel Morrow, 92d Ohio, hoisted his flag over the Court House in the second city of North Carolina. Guards were posted at every house in town. The office of the *Observer* newspaper was burned by order.

Movments of Gen. Kilpatrick.

Gen. Kilpatrick, on the 28th of January, moved from the vicinity of the Savannah river, on the Sister's Ferry turnpike, toward the Branchville and Augusta Railroad, which was struck at Blackville on the 7th of February. Our infantry had previously reached the road between Blackville and Branchville. But little opposition was encountered up to this time. From Blackville, which is about one third of the way from Branchville to Augusta, Kilpatrick advanced up the railroad toward the latter place, and on the morning of Feburary 11 encountered the enemy near Aiken, only seventeen miles from Augusta. After a sharp fight the rebels were defeated, and our troops continued on in their work of tearing up the railroad track. By this movement, D. H. Hill's troops at Augusta were cut off from Beauregard's command, retreating before the right wing of the army. After remaining along the line of railroad until February 13, Kilpatrick moved north, crossing the forks of the Edisto river. Nothing of unusual interest occurred until the 21st, when Kilpatrick and Wheeler had a personal interview, and came to an amicable understanding in regard to retaliation. It was agreed that the soldiers on both sides should have the usages of war extended to them.

The cavalry afterwards swept round through Winsboro', Lancaster and Chesterfield, keeping on the left of the infantry, and occasionally skirmishing with the enemy, but having no general engagement until the 10th inst., when Hampton attacked at Coleman's Grove, about fifteen miles from Fayetteville. Though surprised at first, Kilpatrick rallied, and in turn thoroughly defeated his antagonist; after this he moved on to Fayetteville.

The price we paid for Fayetteville was a few rounds of ammunition and the lives of nine reckless men, foragers, who entered the town early in the morning, were captured, shot in detail and their thrown out upon the street as terror to all bodies who should come after.

What was Accomplished During the March.

Besides compelling the rebels to evacuate Charleston we destroyed Columbia, Orangeburg and several other places. Also over fifty miles of their chief lines of railroad, and thousands of bales of cotton.

At Columbia we captured forty-three cannon, two hundred thousand cartridges, ten tons of powder, nine thousand rounds of fixed amunition, about ten thousand muskets, over one-hundred government presses, besides an immense amount of public stores, locomotives, rolling stock and other government stores to numerous to mention.

At Cheraw we took twenty-five cannon, eight caissons and two traveling forges, besides a large quantity of government stores of various kinds in the arsenal and elsewhere.

At Fayetteville we took seventeen cannon, besides a large quanity of government stores of various kinds in the arsenal and elsewhere.

This makes eighty-five cannon, one-third of which were field pieces—with carriages, caissons and all complete. We captured about twenty-five thousand animals on our line of march. We gave food and transportation to about fifteen thousand colored refugees. We also had about four thousand white refugees, all of whom were well cared or, and will be sent North to whatever destination they choose.

We operated over the following districts or counties: In South Carolina—Beaufort, Barnwell, Orangeburg, Lexington, Richland, Kershaw Fairfield, Chester, Lancaster, Sumter, Darlington, Chesterfield, Malboury. In North Carolina—Mecklenburg, Anson, Richland, Union, Robeson Cumberland, and Moore.

We marched on an average four hundred and fifty miles, our wings extending some thirty-five or forty miles. This would give an area of over fifteen thousand square miles which we operated over, all the time supporting men and animals on the country. Indeed, the loss we have inflicted on the enemy is incalculable, and all at a trifling sacrifice of life.

I think one thousand killed, wounded and missing will cover our casualties. Several of these were owing to accidental explosions at Columbia and Cheraw.

The enemy's loss must be, in killed, wounded and missing, about twelve hundred, while we captured and have on hand three thousand prisoners.

P. $100. B.

MANLEY & HINDS,

U. S. WAR CLAIM AGENCY FOR MAINE

and all other claims against the State or United States promptly collected. PENSION and PRIZE MONEY obtained. Bills for board and transportation made and collected. OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS with the ORDINANCE, QUARTERMASTER'S and TREASURY DEPARTMENTS settled. Stoppages of Pay removed. Certificates of non-indebtedness obtained. All claims against the Government collected with despatch. No charge made unless successful. Advice free. Col. Hinds, the junior member of the firm, has been for the last four years in Washington connected with the different departments, the experience of which makes him thoroughly conversant with the rules adopted in the settlement of the various claims by the different Bureaus. For the last year he has been State Agent at Washington. The senior member of the firm will still continue to devote his attention to the business

OFFICES. { 273 F Street WASHINGTON, D. C., Corner of Bridge & Water Sts., AUGUSTA, Me.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Samuel Cony, Governor of Maine; Hon. John L. Hodsdon, Adjutant General of Maine; and over 4000 Officers and Soldiers for whom business has been done during the past year

J. H. MANLEY, B. H. HINDS.
Augusta, Dec. 1, 1864. 52

COIN EXCHANGE

AND

U. S. CLAIM AGENCY.

J. H. KLING, 143 Water Street, Augusta, Opposite the Stanley House.

GOLD, SILVER, U. S. COUPONS, and CALIFORNIA COIN DRAFTS bought at highest prices. Also all kinds of

U. S. BONDS,

Certificates of Indebtedness, and other securities bought and sold at market rates.

All kinds of GOVERNMENT CLAIMS CASHED and special attention paid to settlement of accounts both of officers and men now or formerly in the UNITED STATES SERVICE.

Mr. KLING having been identified with the different Governmental Departments for the past three and a half years, persons having claims against the Government will consult their interests by entrusting them to him for settlement.

REFERENCES.

His Excellency, SAM'L CONY, Gov. of Maine, | Hon. L. M. MORRILL, Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, Hon. J. W. BRADBURY,
JOHN L. HODSDON, Adj't Gen. of Maine, | GEO. W. STANLEY, Pres't 1st N. Bank, Augusta.
6m5

BAKER & WEEKS,

OFFICE

Water St., Directly Opposite Stanley House

AUGUSTA, MAINE,

WAR CLAIM AGENTS

LICENSED BY THE UNITED STATES.

Pensions, Bounties, Arrears of Pay and Prize Money,

PROCURED FOR SOLDIERS, SEAMEN AND THEIR HEIRS

And Claims of all kinds against the State or United States promptly collected.

CLAIMS CASHED BY GEO. E. WEEKS.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Lot M. Morrill, Hon. Samuel Cony, Governor.
Hon. Josiah H. Drummond, Attorney General. | John L. Hodsdon, Adjt. Gen.
Hon. John S. Tenney. | Ephraim Flint, Esq., Sec'y of State.
Hon. Richard D. Rice. | William T. Johnson, Mayor of Augusta.
13tf

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, PRIZE MONEY.

S. C. HARLEY,

LICENSED WAR CLAIM AGENT

FOR MAINE.

Soldiers' Bounties, Arrears of Pay Pensions, Prize Money for Seamen, and all Claims Against the Government promptly collected.

Applications by mail will receive immediate attention. Letters from persons living at a distance, stating the nature of their claims, and desiring information, will be answered at once, free of charge; and if desired, the necessary papers, properly drawn up, requiring only the name of the applicant, witness, and a magistrate, will be sent to such parties.

All applications made at this office are immediately forwarded to the departments, and great care taken to accompany them with the necessary proof, that no delay shall arise for want of evidence.

APPROVED CLAIMS CASHED—ADVICE FREE.

NO CHARGE UNLESS SUCCESSFUL.

Office---NORTH'S BLOCK, WATER ST., AUGUSTA, ME.

References.—Hon. Samuel Cony, Gov., Hon. Lot M. Morrill, U. S. Senator, Hon. James G. Blaine, M. C.
Feb. 18, 1866. tf11

UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENT.

GEORGE F. NORTH,

No. 4. North's Block, Augusta,

Procures Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions and Prize Money for Soldiers and Seamen, or their widows, children or heirs; also Invalid Pensions. All other claims against the United States and State promptly attended to.

References:—Hon. W. T. Johnson, Mayor of Augusta, Hon Joseph Eaton, Winslow, Benjamin Davis, Esq., Augusta. 8tf

HUSSEY'S IMPROVED PREMIUM PLOWS!

MANUFACTORY AT NORTH BERWICK, MAINE.

These Plows run very steady, hold easy, and have long been celebrated for their superior turning capacity, easy draft, strength, and durability.

The castings are all polished and the whole finished up in superior style of workmanship.

Testimonials, prices, &c, sent gratis on application.

Address T. B. HUSSEY, North Berwick, Me.
33tf

DR. E. G. GOULD'S PIN WORM SYRUP.

Few medical compounds have met with so great success in the last few years, as the above celebrated Worm Remedy. Adults of 50 and 60 years who have suffered for a life time, are relieved and entirely cured. Children who have tried all other remedies in vain, are immediately relieved of these dangerous pests.

(It acts as a Cathartic, and the health of adult or child is at once improved by the use of this Syrup.)

Let no family be without a bottle in the house.

Sold in Portland by H. H. Hay, and all other Druggists.

Sold in Augusta by F. W. Kinsman, Eben Fuller and C. F. Potter. And by Druggists throughout the State.

cop6m49*

FARM FOR SALE,

Situated in Farmingdale, within one-half mile of Loudon Hill, Hallowell, containing about 20 acres, well wooded and watered, with a Barn and small Orchard on it. Also a two-story House, with out-buildings, in good repair, situated on Loudon Hill. The above property will be sold at a bargain.

Apply to E. P. NORTON, Hallowell, or WM GAMAGE, No. Anson.

Hallowell, March 13, 1865. 3w14*

FARM FOR SALE,

Situated in Dexter two and one-half miles from the Village, containing one hundred and ten acres of land; buildings, consisting of a House, Shed and two Barns, in good repair; two wells of never-failing water. Will be sold low if applied for within six weeks from date. Also thirty SHEEP.

For further particulars inquire of P. M. ADDITON, or W. W. YOUNG, on the premises.

E. M. TIBBETTS.
Dexter, March 9, 1865. 6w14*

FARM FOR SALE.

Containing one hundred acres, and well divided in to mowing, pasturage and woodland, the latter is well timbered with hemlock. About ten acres were plowed last fall, and is ready for cultivation in the spring. The above property is situated at Kendall's Mills, within a few minutes walk of the depot, and will be sold at a bargain, if taken immediately. Also, with the above, a pair of heavy team horses, harnesses, sleds, wagons, &c.

B. BUNKER.
8w14

FOR SALE.

FARMING

AND

MARKET GARDENING

LANDS

IN NEW JERSEY.

THE Subscribers will sell Tracts of Good Land for farming and market gardening, in quantities to suit purchasers, situated in the counties of Ocean and Burlington, on the line of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, midway between New York and Philadelphia, at $10 per acre. In addition to all the common products of a farm, these lands are valuable for growing cranberries, sweet potatoes, peaches, grapes, tobacco and hops. All crops ripen ten days earlier than on Long Island. Squankum marl is delivered at any point on the railroad at one dollar and fifty cents per ton, and fertilises the land for seven years after its application. The lands are mostly covered with yellow pine timber, suitable for lumber and cord wood. A portion of the timber has been recently cut off, leaving the land ready for immediate cultivation. Price of cedar rails, $5 per 100. Cord wood, at any railroad station, $3 per cord. A portion of the lands contain a large quantity of the best potters' clay yet discovered, for the manufacture of yellow ware. Saw-mill within one mile of Shamong Station. A good hotel at Shamong, on the lands offered for sale. The location is very healthy and water excellent. The location is very healthy and water excellent. Lands well watered with unfailing streams, and supplied with good mill-sites and water-power for manufacturing purposes. The whole purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years, if desired, if the purchaser cultivates the land.

For further particulars apply to

F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth, N. J., or
WM. O. GILES, 70 & 72 Franklin St., New York.
Nov. 1, 1864. 6m47*

THE PACIFIC COAST

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

OF NEW YORK.

50,000 SHARES OF $100. Par.

WORKING CAPITAL $100,000, CASH, AND $800,000 STOCK.

☞ Subscription price for a limited amount of Stock, *twenty dollars per share.*

TRUSTEES.

Hon. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, of New York.
Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, of New York.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, of New York.
RICHARD J. SHERMAN, of New York.
LEWIS BENTON, of New York.
WILLIAM F. HALL, of Northrop, Hall & Co., New York.
Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT, of Philadelphia.
R. S. S. ANDROS, of Boston.
Hon. LEVI PARSONS, of San Francisco, California.

The property of the above Company consists of a perpetual lease of *seventy-five thousand* acres of oil territory in San Luis, Obispo County, California, subject only to a royalty of one-tenth of the *flowing oil now running to waste* from immense natural springs and wells.

The reports of Prof. Benj. Silliman of Yale College, Col. J. Williamson, U. S. Engineers, may be had upon application to the undersigned. They represent that its wealth is almost fabulous in the best of Petroleum.

Prof. Silliman's report states that "both oil and tar flow spontaneously from the springs, or exist in pools upon the Pacific Company's Estate in notable quantities. The thin oil is in springs, separate from the pools of tar, and the oil is accompanied by saline water and gas. Gas also escapes through the pools of heavy tar.

The Trustees offer a limited portion of the stock to the public, at twenty dollars per share, to place the working capital in the treasury and to pay for the property.

It offers peculiar advantages, being one of the strongest oil companies yet organized, and the facts presented admit of no doubt but that immense dividends will repay the stockholders for their investment.

Subscriptions received and reports furnished by applying personally or by mail to

NORTHRUP, HALL & Co., 112 Broadway, New York.

J. H. CLAPP & CO.,
4w14 37 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the second Monday of March*, 1865.

WILLIAM J. KILBURN, Executor of the last will and testament of Jesse Aiken, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of April next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. Burton, *Register.* 15*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of March*, 1865.

ALFRED FLETCHER, Executor of the last will and testament of Stephen Bragg, late of Albion, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of April next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. Burton, *Register.* 15*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of March*, 1865.

PAUL WING, Guardian of David M. Bean, William H. Bean and Hezekiah Bean, of Sidney, in said County, minors, having presented his second account of Guardianship of said Wards for allowance:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing this order three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer printed in Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of April next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. Burton, *Register.* 15*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of March*, 1865.

JOSIAH MORRILL, Administrator with the will annexed, on the Estate of Charles S. Banker, late of Vienna, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance; and also his private claims against said estate:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing this order three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of April next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. Burton, *Register.* 13*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of March*, 1865.

HIRAM B. SEVEY, Administrator on the Estate of George W. Carr, late of Vienna, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given, to all persons interested, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of April next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. Burton, *Register.* 15*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of March*, 1865.

CYRENIUS K. EVANS, Administrator on the estate of Charles A. Kitchen, late of China, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augus